

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

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The *Missouri Historical Review* is a quarterly magazine devoted to Missouri history, genealogy and literature. It is now being sent to a thousand members of the Society. The subscription price is one dollar a year. The contents of each number are not protected by copyright, and speakers, editors and writers are invited to make use of the articles.

Each number of the *Review* contains several articles on Missouri and Missourians. These articles are the result of research work in Missouri history. They treat of subjects that lovers of Missouri are interested in. They are full of new information and are not hackneyed or trite. The style of presentation is as popular as is permissible in a publication of this character.

In addition to the monographs, the *Review* contains a list of books recently published by Missourians or on Missouri, and a list of Missouri historical articles that have appeared in the newspapers of the State. The last is an aid to teachers, editors and writers, and will become even more valuable with age.

Departing from the custom adopted by most historical societies, this journal contains reviews of only those books and articles that relate to Missouri. This concentration makes possible a more thorough and, to Missourians, a more interesting and valuable historical contribution than could otherwise be obtained.

Missourians are interested in their State Historical Society. The *Review* appeals to this interest by summarizing the recent activities of the Society. It also does this of other state-wide organizations of a historical or patriotic character. Important historical happenings are also chronicled and members of the Society are urged to make this complete for their section of Missouri. The general Missouri items include biographical sketches of individuals in public life or of historic fame.

Manuscripts and letters on all Missouri subjects of a historical or biographical nature are welcome, and will be read and decided upon with as little delay as possible.

All editorial and business communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.



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SIX PERIODS OF MISSOURI HISTORY.*

Floyd C. Shoemaker.

Recorded Missouri history covers three hundred and seventy-four years and divides itself into six periods. During these years that part of the Mississippi Valley that lies within the present limits of Missouri, was first claimed by Spain, possessed by France, again became subject to Spain, was later retroceded to France, and finally sold to the United States. If the Indians' dominion is included, legal sovereignty over Missouri changed hands five times.

The first period in Missouri history was one of discovery and exploration and covered nearly two centuries,—from 1541 to 1732. This was a period of romance, filled with heroic deeds and striking characters. The first two years of this period belong to the familiar story of the Spaniard's quest for American gold; the next one hundred and seventeen years are a blank; and the remaining seventy-three years are the prized possession of France. To Spain this period in Missouri history is but a brilliant incident; to France it is one of the fascinating pages in her story of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and the Gulf.

*An address delivered on November 13, 1914, at the St. Joseph meeting of the Missouri Society of Teachers of History and Government.

In April, 1541, less than half a century after Columbus founded the New World, DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi River. He and his successor, Moscoso, traversed much of the present State of Arkansas and probably set foot on Missouri soil. Neither DeSoto's remarkable discovery nor his journey through the Arkansas and Missouri swamps and over the Ozarks, is of importance in Missouri history except to mark a beginning. The first white men had arrived, but not until the latter half of the seventeenth century did others follow. It might be noted that the same year that witnessed DeSoto's discovery of the Mississippi River and his probable entrance into Missouri, also marked the approach towards Missouri of the famous Spanish expedition of Coronado from Mexico. To Spain belongs the honor of discovering the Mississippi River; to France the greater honor of rediscovering it and of exploring and settling the great Mississippi Valley.

Between the coming of DeSoto and the appearance of the French, nearly a century and a quarter elapsed. During this time the English had established a fringe of settlements along the Atlantic; the Spanish had settled themselves in the West Indies, Florida, Mexico and for hundreds of miles to the south and north of the latter country; and the French had occupied a strip along the St. Lawrence and made a few settlements on the Great Lakes. Not until the latter half of the seventeenth century did the French begin rapidly pushing westward and southwestward from eastern Canada, although it is reported that as early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, acting under the command of the great Champlain, visited Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Fox River in Wisconsin, and perhaps reached the upper Mississippi River. French missionaries, traders, soldiers and adventurers, then commenced traversing the country lying between the Ohio, Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. Two daring French traders, Sieur Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, passed Lake Huron and Lake Michigan in 1659, traversed the Wisconsin country, rediscovered the Mississippi River and, according to one authority, discovered the Missouri River. Radisson and Groseilliers were remarkable men,—being among the

first recorded Frenchmen to view the Mississippi River and being possibly the discoverers of the Missouri River, being the founders of the great Hudson Bay Company in 1670, and both serving twice under France and twice under England. The important travels and explorations of these two adventures in New France have curiously been overshadowed and in fact almost forgotten in the public mind by the better known expedition of Joliet and Marquette. The reason for this, however, is not hard to find. In the first place, the journals of Radisson were not brought to light even in part until 1750, were not entirely collected until 1839, and were not copied and published until 1885. On the other hand, the reports or journals of Marquette were widely known, soon after their compilation, and their vividness and definiteness of language combined with their author's tragic death, immediately attracted attention.

The so-called expedition of Joliet and Marquette was, indeed, a noteworthy one and followed closely that of Radisson and Groseilliers. Acting under the direction and aid of Count Frontenac and Talon, the Governor and Intendant respectively of New France, Louis Joliet, a Canadian-born trader, led a small company through the Illinois country, and on June 17, 1673, reached the Mississippi River. Floating down that stream, Joliet passed the present eastern boundary of Missouri and viewed the great river that bisects this State. On arriving at the mouth of the Arkansas River, the company disembarked, made peace with the Indians, and having learned that the Mississippi River emptied into the Gulf, which information was the main object of the trip, returned north the same summer. One of the members of the expedition was a Jesuit missionary, Father Marquette, who had obtained permission from his Superior to accompany Joliet. To Marquette we are indebted for his account of the exploration of Joliet as the journal kept by the latter was lost. Marquette's reports to his Superior naturally made prominent the activity of Marquette and told little of Joliet, and as a result the expedition has been generally though erroneously known as that of Marquette and Joliet.

The leading spirit of all this expansion movement was, however, the patriotic French soldier, Robert Cavelier de La Salle, who in 1671 had discovered the Ohio River and probably the Illinois River. Acting under the direction and aid of this great empire-builder, Father Hennepin traversed the Illinois country and in 1680 reached the Mississippi River. The Great Lakes had by this time become more or less familiar to the Canadian-French traders and missionaries, and this is also true of the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the St. Joseph and the upper Mississippi rivers. In 1682 La Salle himself succeeded in leaving New France for the great Mississippi Valley, and to him is the honor of being the first white man to navigate the Mississippi River from its upper course to the Gulf. And on April 9, 1682, at the mouth of that river, he took possession of the country for France and named it Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. La Salle was the greatest of the French explorers in the Mississippi Valley. He saw the opportunity to build up here an empire for France and his early death in 1687 was a great loss to his country. La Salle was ably aided by his friend and lieutenant, the "iron-handed" Italian, Henri de Tonty, who, later proved the valued lieutenant of another of France's great empire founders, Bienville. Tonty, in 1685, also made the trip to the Gulf but not finding La Salle, returned to the Illinois country.

From now on French activity increased, principally in the Illinois country and the Great Lakes region. The principal motives were missionary zeal, the fur trade, the dream of an empire for France, and the love of adventure,—the first two motives being the most important. At the time of La Salle's death in 1687, no French settlement had been made on the Gulf; but the Illinois country could boast of a number of wandering French traders and missionaries, and a temporary fort or two,—perhaps even a settlement. At least by 1700 two permanent settlements had been made close to Missouri soil, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, both located in the Illinois country just south of St. Louis on the east bank of the Mississippi River. About the same time the great French-Canadian soldier, Iberville, established a settlement at Biloxi

(1699) on the Gulf. The latter was abandoned in 1705 and the population moved to Mobile, which had been established in 1702. In 1706 the population of lower Louisiana was only eighty-two and possessed only forty-six cattle. This shows that, contrary to popular opinion, upper Louisiana,—the Illinois country,—developed first, as its population was larger at this time. Not until 1718 was New Orleans founded, or two decades after the founding of Cahokia and Kaskaskia.

During this time no permanent settlements or forts had been made within the present boundaries of Missouri. The first fort, Fort Orleans, was not built here until 1720 and was destroyed in 1724; and the first permanent settlement was not made until about 1732. Missouri was not, however, an unknown country to the French. From the beginning of the 18th century the French had explored Missouri and her great river; had traded with the Indians; had mined lead; and perhaps made salt. In fact it is not improbable, though not authentic, that a permanent settlement was made in Missouri in 1719 at the present town of "Old Mine" in St. Francois County. It appears somewhat strange that earlier settlements were not made in Missouri. The reason is found in the more favorable conditions that prevailed in the Illinois country. The land and water routes of travel between the Great Lakes and the Gulf were through Illinois; the Illinois Indians were friendly to the French; and the east bank of the Mississippi River below St. Louis was more favorable for early settlements. Owing to the trade routes, the character of the aboriginal inhabitants, and the nature of the country, the Illinois country was first in settlement and development despite the well known valuable lead deposits in Missouri. It was during this period, however, that Missouri was explored as far west as the mouth of the Kansas River and the way was open for permanent settlements. It need hardly be added that little is known of what the French did in Missouri during these years. Missouri history at this time is obscure. The actual extent of the French exploration is uncertain, and the same can be said of the fur and lead business, forts and settlements. If we except a few well ascertained events and facts it may be

stated, that the most important fact in Missouri history at this time, is that Missouri was but an appendage or province of the Illinois-French, who regarded it with the eyes of the exploiter.

Beginning about 1732 Missouri history, proper, took on a definite form. Events and dates were more or less accurately recorded and individual names appeared. The second period in Missouri history began at this time and ended in 1804. This period was one of *early settlements*, during which Missouri was still essentially an Indian country. This second period like the first was fundamentally a French period despite the sovereignty of Spanish rule and law during half of this time. The inception of this period was the founding at Ste. Genevieve in 1732 of the first authentic permanent settlement in Missouri. During this period Missouri history was still very closely connected with Illinois history and practically every important event that influenced the latter reacted on the former. This even extended to Indiana history to some degree, and towards the close of the period the American colonists pushing westward also became important factors here. Although this period falls into several divisions, based either on the character of the immigrations or on the sovereignty exercised over Louisiana, it was still a unit, the fundamental characteristic of which was the establishing of a relatively small number of permanent settlements.

The first of these permanent settlements that history has recorded, was in southeast Missouri near the present town of Ste. Genevieve. The exact date of the founding of the old town of Ste. Genevieve is still a matter of dispute among historians, but this much appears credible: Ste. Genevieve was well established by the middle of the eighteenth century and probably was settled by 1732 or even prior to that year. Several lead mines in Missouri had been worked by the Illinois-French for three or four decades before this, and the fame of these valuable mines was not unknown even in Paris, France, at the dawn of the eighteenth century. Hundreds of the Illinois-French had probably taken up a more or less permanent residence here long before 1732, but the records are in-

definite on this point. The founding of Ste. Genevieve was due almost entirely to its proximity to the lead mines combined with a favorable location for obtaining salt and for small farming.

Thirty-two years elapsed after the founding of Ste. Genevieve before the second permanent settlement was made in Missouri. In 1764 under the direction of Pierre Laclede Ligest and his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, St. Louis was founded. The sole cause of this settlement was a desire to establish a well located trading post.

It is almost certain that if European politics had not intervened, the next fifty years of the development of Missouri would have been as slow as during the preceding half century. But the chancellories of France, England, and Spain, were to unconsciously settle Missouri. On November 3, 1762, France by secret treaty, offered to cede to Spain, as a reward for past services, all the territory she possessed west of the Mississippi River and also New Orleans. Spain accepted this princely donation ten days later. At the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, between England, France and Spain, France ceded all her continental American possessions east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans to England. The Illinois country, lying east of the Mississippi River, thus passed into English hands. The Treaty of Paris was soon known in the Mississippi Valley, but almost two years elapsed before even New Orleans heard of the secret treaty of 1762. As a result of the Treaty of Paris, hundreds of Illinois-French crossed to the west bank of the Mississippi River into Missouri territory, and on June 15, 1764, the French commander of Illinois, St. Ange, moved to St. Louis. When the English occupied Fort Chartres in Illinois in 1765, the French continued to show their hatred of England by immigrating to Missouri soil, and as a result several new settlements sprang up here, the most important being St. Charles. The coming of the Spanish officials was also distasteful to the French of both upper and lower Louisiana, and in the latter country resulted in the expulsion in 1768 of Ulloa, the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana. Upper Louisiana was not formally acquired by

Spain till 1770. From that time to 1804 Missouri was governed by a Spanish lieutenant-governor, who resided at St. Louis and who was under the Governor of Louisiana in New Orleans. The government of Spain in upper and lower Louisiana was a mild, benevolent and, on the whole, a liberal administration. Laws were simple, the French customs and language respected, taxes practically nothing, and court procedure just and quick without either lawyers or juries. Land was plentiful and to be had for the cost of surveying. Although neither the government nor its officials were perfect, the province was prosperous and the people happy and contented.

The population of Missouri in 1770 was not large, but new events caused another tide of immigrants to pour in. The campaign of George Rogers Clark in the Illinois and Indiana countries in 1778 gave the American colonies a claim to the Northwest Territory, and the treaty of peace with England in 1783 secured this territory to the United States. Three causes operated, however, that drove hundreds to Missouri soil: 1st, the slavery prohibition in the Northwest Ordinance; 2nd, the reign of lawlessness succeeding the attempted establishment of American rule in Illinois and Indiana; and 3rd, the shortsighted land policy of the United States regarding old French land claims there. This new influx of settlers may be considered as the second great immigration to Missouri, and was composed of both Frenchmen and Americans: the first in the sixties having been entirely French. New settlements sprang up in Missouri at this time and within the next fifteen years, the most important being at New Madrid, Potosi, and Cape Girardeau.

The third immigration into Missouri during the period of Spanish rule, was caused by the liberal land grants offered to settlers by the Spanish officials. This induced hundreds of Americans from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas, to settle west of the Mississippi River. By 1804 the new American immigration to Missouri had been under way for ten years.

The year 1800 marked the cession of Louisiana to France, but Spanish officials remained in actual command of upper

Louisiana until within twenty-four hours of the transfer to the United States in 1804. This transfer of upper Louisiana in 1804, based on the purchase of United States in 1803, marks the end of the second period in Missouri history.

The third period in Missouri history began in 1804 and closed in 1820. During these years Missouri was essentially *a pioneer territory*. The year 1804 witnessed the passing out of foreign rule in upper Louisiana and the incoming of American rule. Contrary to popular opinion, this change was not welcomed by the inhabitants of this territory even though more than half of the population was American, and to the French part the change caused much grief. American rule brought many taxes and officials, slow court procedure with jury trials, scores of lawyers, and hundreds of hungry land-sharks. All these were distasteful to even many native-born Americans and were detested by the French. The government was at first a military one and lasted only a few months. Upper Louisiana, whose white population was contained in Missouri, was then joined as the District of Louisiana in 1804 to Indiana Territory. This change was so opposed by the inhabitants of upper Louisiana that in 1805 the District of Louisiana was made the Territory of Louisiana, and was given the first or lowest grade of territorial government. The population having increased from ten thousand to twenty thousand between 1804 and 1810, petitions were sent to Congress to raise the rank of government, and in 1812 the second grade of territorial government was applied to Louisiana Territory and the name changed to Missouri Territory. A further advance to the highest grade of territorial government was made in 1816, and a year later petitions for statehood were circulated.

This third period of Missouri history found Missouri a province with five districts and left it a state with fifteen counties. Settlements had been made along the Mississippi from New Madrid to as far north as the present county of Ralls, and up the Missouri to the present county of Ray. The great Boone's Lick Country in central Missouri, and the Salt River district lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, had been settled. Settlers had also pushed their way

a little into the Ozark region. But Missouri was still essentially a pioneer territory despite the great increase of two hundred and nineteen per cent in population from 1810 to 1820. The main occupations were fur-trading, salt making, merchandising, agriculture, and lead mining. Land speculation reigned supreme. Agriculture was still very limited, and the gathering of wild-bee honey perhaps netted some frontier communities more money income than the produce of the farm.

This was the day of big lawyers, of duels, of contested Spanish land claims, and of Indian struggles. Regarding the latter, however, Missouri was fortunate compared with many states. During this period the bar of Missouri was a remarkably able one. Such public men as the Bateses and Bartons, Benton, Buckner, Scott, the Cooks, Evans, and at least two scores of talented lawyers served Missouri in assemblies and in courts. Missouri's public life for over three decades was entirely in the hands of these men. Some were native of Wales, England, and Ireland; others of France; but most were from the States, principally from the South.

During this period two private banks were established, but neither succeeded. Several individual Masonic lodges were founded, which survive today, and the Methodists in 1816 established a General Conference here. By 1820 five weekly newspapers were issuing regularly, but these reached a comparatively small population owing to the poor transportation facilities and to mechanical difficulties. Life was simple, and both economic and social conditions were essentially pioneer.

In 1820 Missouri, with a population of sixty-six thousand, organized a state government, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. This change in itself broadened the Missourian's horizon, but the mere framing of a state constitution and the establishing of a state government did not work remarkable transformations in either Missouri's political, social or economic life. In fact from 1820 to 1836, Missouri was essentially a *pioneer state*. These sixteen years embraced the fourth period in Missouri's history.

In many respects the third and the fourth periods in Missouri history had more in common than any other two periods. Each covered sixteen years of development and each was essentially a pioneer stage. If it were not for a single great event, we would be persuaded to consider the two periods as one. This event was, however, of such commanding importance that it is difficult to refuse placing it at the beginning of a new period. We refer to the change in Missouri's political status from a territory to a state. The fourth period of development in Missouri history, that this event inaugurated, included, however, many other noteworthy events. It marked the inception and growth of the great steamboat traffic. It witnessed the final departure of the Indian from Missouri soil in 1832. During its span of sixteen years, Missouri as a political unit for the first time extended money aid and credit to her inhabitants. This period also saw the beginning of political parties in Missouri, although the personality of candidates, and especially that of Benton, still had the strongest hold on the voters. In the field of finance no systematic advance was made. Nevertheless the finances of Missouri and of her inhabitants were in a prosperous condition. This was due to the fur trade, the lead mines, and the Mexican trade. The later, or as it is familiarly known, the Santa Fe Trade, was at its height during this time and was then one of the greatest industries of Missouri. Agriculture was the livelihood of most of the people, but it was still in its pioneer stage although the State's rapidly increasing population was aiding greatly in developing this. The tobacco and hemp industries also became important during this period. In social and educational development some progress was made, principally in the field of churches and fraternities. Private and religious schools of worth, though on a small scale, were established, the most important of which was St. Louis College in 1828, now St. Louis University. In religion three great sects, following the example of the Methodists of 1816, established state-wide organizations in Missouri. The Catholic diocese of St. Louis was formed in 1826; the Presbyterian Synod was organized in 1832; and the Baptist General

Conference in 1834. The Missouri Temperance Society was organized in 1832. Two great fraternal orders also effected state organizations: the Masonic Grand Lodge was organized in 1821, and the Odd Fellows in 1834. If we include with the foregoing events the Mormon tragedies in the thirties in Missouri, and the immigration of Missourians to Texas in the twenties and thirties, we have perhaps reviewed the striking and most important developments of Missouri history during this period. It was essentially a *pioneer period*, but towards its close it merged into a more advanced and progressive stage of civilization, though not necessarily a happier one.

This new epoch constituted the fifth period in Missouri history and extended from approximately 1836 to about 1870. During these thirty-four years Missouri was a *state in the making*. A word of explanation is perhaps necessary to illustrate. This period marked the transition of Missouri from colony to to colonizer; from a pioneer community to a settled commonwealth; from a frontier state to a state of national importance; from a district of little wealth and population to one great in industries and people. However, there were lacking several important lines of development and activity, except towards the close of this period, that are essential to the modern, fully realized American state. The latter not only progresses and meets the needs of her citizens through the enterprise of individuals, but, as a political unit, as a master organization, she takes over those activities that can be handled best by her under our democratic ideals of government. Except in the economic field, Missouri as a corporate whole did not realize these ideals of government activity until about 1870. Nor did the cooperative social life of Missouri, taken as a whole reach a state stage of development until about 1870, except in the field of religion, although the social life of individuals and of districts was perfected years before. A brief survey of this period is necessary to appreciate and perhaps even to agree with these generalizations. In fact it is almost an act of temerity to publicly declare that from 1836 to 1870 Missouri was a *state in the making*, and certainly it is inviting discussion to include the years 1861 to 1865 in anything else than a period

by themselves. I hope my reason for doing this will be clear,—at least suggestive.

The year 1836, the beginning of this period, is noteworthy in Missouri history for two great events: the Platte Purchase, which rounded out Missouri's territorial boundaries, was acquired then; and the first railroad convention of Missouri was held in St. Louis in that year. From that time to 1870 the State's development was rapid. In 1836, fifty-five of Missouri's counties had been established, in 1861 the one hundred and fourteenth one, the county of Worth, was organized. Corresponding with the increase in counties, was the growth of population. In 1840, which ended the last decade in Missouri history when her population doubled, there were three hundred and eighty-three thousand persons on Missouri soil, and Missouri ranked sixteenth in population among the States: in 1870, Missouri's population had increased to one million seven hundred and twenty-one thousand and her rank was fifth. During this period the great German and Irish immigrations set in, especially during the forties and fifties; and after 1865, northern and eastern immigrants settled here. Missouri's rise in importance in national affairs coincided with this great growth in population. This was true not only in politics, but also in war and in colonization. Missouri's part in the Seminole Indian war was prominent; and the same is true regarding both the Texas War of Independence and especially the Mexican War. And in the Civil War few border states were more prized by both sides than Missouri. As a colonizer during this period Missouri's influence was felt to some extent in Wisconsin, Iowa and Arkansas: later in Texas, Oregon, California, Kansas and Nebraska; and still later in Colorado and Montana. Some of the latter states were settled largely by Missourians. In short Missouri had passed the stage of a colony, and had herself become a colonizer.

The economic development of Missouri during this period was remarkable. Her first State Bank was established in 1837, and in 1857 the foundation of her present state banking law was enacted. In 1851 the State and her citizens entered on

an extensive railroad construction policy. By loaning her credit to individuals Missouri enabled this line of work to progress rapidly, and this in turn greatly developed the State. The five miles of wooden railroad in Missouri in 1851 had by 1870 increased to over two thousand miles of iron roads. This early railroad history of Missouri was an important factor in Missouri's development, but it finally entailed a debt of nearly twenty-five million dollars on the State government at the time that a large war debt was incurred. The effect of these two debts was to raise the state taxes as never before nor since in the history of Missouri. In 1856 the State's revenue was about five hundred thousand dollars; in 1870 it was nearly three million dollars a year. In 1860 the state tax rate for revenue and interest purposes was thirty cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation; in 1870 it was fifty cents, being equally divided for revenue and interest purposes; and in 1867, the high tide of state taxation in Missouri, the rate was sixty-five cents.

During this period agriculture advanced with the railroads. In 1850 the value of farm land in Missouri was eighty-seven million dollars, and only seven per cent of Missouri land was improved; in 1870, farm wealth had risen to three hundred and ninety-four million dollars and twenty per cent of Missouri land was improved. Factories had their inception during these years, but only a small part of Missouri's wealth was in a corporation form. The increase in the total taxable wealth in Missouri was almost miraculous, increasing from forty-seven million dollars in 1850, to five hundred seventy-five million dollars in 1870. To summarize, it may be stated that the beginning of the period found Missouri a sparsely populated, almost undeveloped state, and the close left her a population of over a million and a half, and a taxable wealth assessed at over one-half billion dollars. The period was essentially one of great economic development.

In the field of state wide social development, little was accomplished outside of religious organizations. All important State church organizations were completed. In 1840 the Episcopal Church effected this; in 1845 the South Methodist;

in 1847 the Catholic Archdiocese was established; in 1855 the First Catholic Provincial Council, and the Evangelical Lutheran; in 1864 the Congregational; and in 1866 the Christian. A beginning was made in state wide voluntary associations such as the Medical in 1850, the 1836 association having been premature and failed; the Agricultural in 1853; the Teachers in 1856; the Horticulturists in 1858-59; the Dentists in 1865; and the Press in 1867. The inception of Women's Clubs is found at the latter part of this period, the first being the Missouri Woman's Suffrage Club of 1867, the Woman's Christian Organization of St. Louis in 1868 and of Kansas City in 1870. These clubs were, however, all for a particular object and were not of the cultural and social character of today. The fraternal orders made some advance in their state organizations; the Knight Templars in 1847 and the Knights of Pythias in 1870. Two voluntary institutions of a cultural and educational character and of great worth and importance were established but accomplished little at this time: The Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society in the forties, which soon died; and the St. Louis Missouri Historical Society in 1866.

This period was the great day of private schools and colleges. In fact until 1850 more children were receiving their education in these than in the public schools. At least two-thirds of the prominent private colleges and schools in Missouri today were founded between 1836 and 1870. In the field of public education, however, and especially higher public education, the progress of Missouri was very slow. The first separate State Superintendent of Public Instruction was not appointed until 1839, and after two years the office was assumed by the Secretary of State, who held it until 1853. The first report on public schools in 1839 showed only one hundred and fourteen school districts in Missouri where one hundred and sixty-three months of school was taught altogether and at which only five thousand of Missouri's 100,000 children attended. The amount of State money expended for public education was two thousand three hundred dollars. In 1856, three years after the second establishment of a separate State

Superintendent of Schools, the number of school districts had increased to three thousand eight hundred, the number of children enrolled to ninety-eight thousand, and the salaries of teachers to three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. A great advance in common public school education was made from 1856 to 1860. In the latter year there were five thousand two hundred school districts in which one hundred and seventy thousand children or nearly one-half of Missouri's school population were enrolled, and the teachers of which received six hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars. During the war, education was greatly retarded, and many of the district schools closed. The office of State Superintendent of Schools was again in the Secretary of State's hands, and Missouri received a great intellectual setback. In 1870, the public schools had, however, more than recovered what they had had in 1860, and the number of school districts was seven thousand five hundred with two hundred eighty thousand pupils, or nearly one-half Missouri's school population, enrolled. In the field of higher public school education, little was accomplished. The State University, founded in 1839, was not supported by State appropriations, except two thousand five hundred dollars a year interest on the Seminary Fund, until 1867 when ten thousand dollars was given. As a result of this lack of state support the State University in 1870 had only ten teachers, with two hundred and forty-three students enrolled, one-third of the latter being in the preparatory department. The day of the public schools had just begun to dawn.

In the field of eleemosynary institutions the State prior to 1870 had accomplished little. A state hospital for the insane had been established at Fulton in 1847, a school for the blind in St. Louis in the fifties, and for the deaf in 1851. The work of caring for the unfortunate of Missouri prior to 1870 was largely in the hands of private institutions and under the churches, especially the Catholic. Equally tardy was Missouri in establishing state boards and commissions. During this period only four important ones were met with: the Board of Public Works in 1855; the Geological Survey in 1853; the Board of Agriculture in 1863; and Board of Statistics in 1866.

In short the fifth period of Missouri history was one of remarkable economic development aided greatly by the State Government. The great day of higher intellectual progress; of public education; of state care of the unfortunate; of state boards of information, inspection and regulation; of women's clubs; voluntary state societies of a vocational character: had just begun by 1870. And until a state has these in a flourishing degree, it is still a state in the making, a commonwealth that has not fully realized itself. In closing this period a word about the war is essential. Costly as it was to Missouri both in men and money, in misery and sorrow; and prized as it is for Missouri's unselfish devotion to her ideals and convictions; still to the historian the war in Missouri represents essentially a partial paralysis of her intellect. The point I would emphasize is not, however, educational retrogression even though this was present in many counties, but it is educational stagnation. Missouri's public educational system was in a deplorable condition in 1860, and the war, in the main, simply prevented an improvement owing to the stopping of the state school-money apportionment and to the disturbed peace. The war worked no revolution in industry and no great change in social life, except during two or three years in certain districts. The three greatest things it produced, excepting the settlement of slavery, were: 1st, Missouri's stagnation in intellectual pursuits especially in the field of education; 2nd, Missouri's semi-political martyrdom from 1861 to 1870; and 3rd, the piling up of a large war debt on top of the railroad debt. The evils that these three things eventually, though indirectly caused, are too many and too complicated for this paper. From 1860 to 1870 Missouri grew in wealth and population by leaps and bounds, but partly offsetting both of these were the blows that had been delivered to Missouri's intellectual, political, and financial condition as a State.

About the year 1870 a new period began in Missouri history. This was her sixth period and extended to the present. It is very probable, however, that a historical pros-

pectus taken twenty or thirty years from now will make apparent the necessity of closing this period before the year 1914. In fact to all thoughtful men and women it is obvious that for several years there has been coming into existence a new mode of thinking; a new attitude towards social, educational, religious, political and industrial problems; a new appraisal of everything; and even a new position in international affairs. We are now too close to all this new birth to accurately analyze it; we are unable to even pick out the big factors and say which are the most important. Who has the temerity to prophesy what is the main thing that has started, and which will spell progress or retrogression. Is it clean government and business administration in city, state and nation? Is it reform of our judiciary? Is it woman suffrage? Is it prohibition? Is it Single Tax? Or is it Socialism? Is it the great impulse just given to education? Or is it free trade? Is it a score of reforms? Or is it a feeble, unconscious grasping after information on everything? Missouri as one of the greatest states in this nation is in the midst of all this, and Missouri's present history is, therefore, too uncertain for accurate interpretation. The following are, however, the most patent generalizations.

The sixth period of Missouri's development from 1870 on, is one of almost unlimited individualistic progress combined with a conservative advance of the State as a political organism along utilitarian lines. I shall say but a word regarding the former. This was the great day of corporations, the growth of cities, the development of factories, the rise in population and wealth, the increase of land values. Between 1870 and 1900 Missouri's taxable wealth doubled, and her population did nearly this; Missouri's improved land area jumped from twenty per cent to fifty-one per cent; Missouri's agricultural land rose in value from four hundred million dollars to over a billion dollars and by 1910 to over two billion dollars; and her two thousand miles of railroads in 1870 had grown to over ten thousand miles in 1910. This was also the day of unlimited individualism in cooperative associations of a cultural, vocational and social character. Women's clubs and lodges

have their beginning and rapid growth during these years; and practically all voluntary vocational societies and organizations were formed then. In short except in the field of education, care for the unfortunate, a few regulating boards, and the machinery of government, the individual by himself or in cooperation with others, was supreme and almost unlimited in his activities at this time. From an individualistic standpoint Missouri during this period reached a remarkably full realization of herself in both social and economic affairs. We have just indicated in a general way her sphere of activity as a political organization.

In this latter sphere, although her advance was remarkable, Missouri failed to keep pace with her citizens in their work. Missouri was unfortunate in being so circumscribed by self-imposed limitations in her present constitution of 1875. That document very naturally limited the state revenue tax to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation, and then to still further limit the state's progress, declared that this rate should be reduced to fifteen cents when the assessed wealth of the state reached nine hundred million dollars. This was equivalent to saying, and this is practically what happened in 1892, that when Missouri's assessed wealth was eight hundred and ninety-nine million dollars her state revenue tax should yield one and three-fourths million dollars, but that when Missouri's assessed wealth reached nine hundred million dollars, this tax should be decreased twenty-five per cent or about one-half million dollars. A true illustration would be given if a man were to declare that when his income reached two thousand dollars, he would reduce it to one thousand five hundred dollars; or if a corporation were to rule that when its business had reached a certain mark, it would curtail its own development. The reason for this limitation in the constitution of 1875 is as clear as that the limitation is today unfortunate. The enormous state railroad and war debt had entailed the most burdensome of taxes on Missourians during the latter sixties and early seventies. In fact the state revenue and interest taxes in 1867 yielded a larger income on less than five hundred million dollars assessed

taxable property than these did in 1910 on over one billion five hundred million dollars. I have enlarged on this subject because it was this lack of revenue after 1875 that caused the very conservative development of Missouri as a political, economic unit. Between 1870 and 1875, five large state institutions were established, which include two normals, two hospitals and a school of mines; from 1875 to 1880, Lincoln Institute was established; between 1880 and 1890, two hospitals and two training schools; the next decade saw the establishment of a virtually new state university, two soldiers' homes, a home for the feeble-minded, a fruit experiment station, and a state historical society; and between 1900 and 1910, a state sanatorium and two normals. It is thus seen that between 1870 and 1875, nearly as much progress was made in establishing state institutions as during any census decade thereafter.

However, considering her binding tax limitations, Missouri made remarkable progress from 1870 to 1910. She advanced wonderfully in education, both higher and elementary; she took care of her unfortunate; and she established numerous boards and commissions for gathering information and some for inspection. In fact even with her limited income combined with the rise in local taxes, Missouri by 1910 has become a great, cooperative and progressive commonwealth.

Note: The statements made regarding the first and second periods are based on Fortier, *History of Louisiana*; Houck, *History of Missouri*, and *Spanish Regime in Missouri*; the Illinois State Historical Library, *Collections and Publications*; and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Collections*. Extensive use was also made of the valuable publications of the various historical societies of Canada. The third and fourth periods rest on the official publications of the United States Government and of Missouri; newspapers; Houck, *History of Missouri*; Billon, *Annals of St. Louis*; Stoddard, *Sketches of Louisiana*; accounts of various travelers, as Brackenridge, Darby, Flint, Schoolcraft, and others; together with a manuscript of mine on *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood*. The fifth and sixth periods are based on information obtained principally from the laws of Missouri and the official reports of the State's officials, institutions and boards; the various Civil War histories of Missouri; church minutes; school and college catalogues; association reports; and club programs.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER.

"MISSOURI DAY" PROGRAMS FOR MISSOURI CLUB WOMEN.

Floyd C. Shoemaker.

In response to a growing interest in the study of Missouri history on the part of Missouri schools, clubs and reading circles, the State Historical Society has compiled these programs. Topics have been selected upon which there is available literature and information of a satisfactory character. There has been no attempt to cover the entire field of Missouri history, but a study of the subjects here presented will contribute much towards an appreciation of the richness and interest of this kind of work. No state offers a more absorbing and valuable story than Missouri.

In addition to the references given, much information can be obtained by a careful examination of both the county and city newspapers. Special articles of a historical or biographical character are constantly appearing in the press, and many of these are well worth the time and trouble to clip and preserve. An aid to this kind of material will be found in each number of the *Review* under *Historical Articles in Missouri Newspapers*. A further aid will be found in the first article in this number of the *Review*. In fact all persons interested in Missouri history should obtain a set of *The Review* and should have their names entered as members of *The State Historical Society of Missouri*.

"*Missouri Day*" *Programs for Missouri Club Women* will be found useful to persons who desire information on specific Missouri topics, to teachers of history, to students, and to clubs. Public, school and college libraries in Missouri are advised to secure the more important publications herein listed. These programs can in many cases be advantageously divided into several programs, or portions can be selected for study. Such division or selection will depend largely on the extent of references and information obtainable.

I. Discovery and Early Settlements of Missouri, 1541-1804

1. Spanish exploration—De Soto.
2. French exploration—Joilet and Marquette.
3. Early settlements—Fort Orleans, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, St. Charles, New Madrid, Cape Girardeau and other towns.
4. Social and economic Missouri of the 18th century.

Bryan's *Daniel Boone*, *Review*, Vols. III and IV.

Bourne's *The Romance of Western History*, *Review*, Vol. I.

Carr's *Missouri*, Chs. I-III.

Chouteau's *Journal of the Founding of St. Louis*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. III.

Davis and Durrie's *Missouri*, Chs. I-III.

Finkelnburg's *Under Three Flags*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. III.

Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vols. I and II.

Missouri county histories, first part.

Mss., *The Spanish Forts at the Mouth of the Missouri River*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. III.

Primm's *Early History of St. Louis*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) *Coll.*, Vol. IV.

Rader's *History of Missouri*, Part I.

Shoemaker's *Six Periods of Missouri History*, *Review*, Vol. IX.

Stipes' *Fort Orleans*, *Review*, Vol. VIII.

Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Chs. I-VI.

Viles' *The Story of the State*, in *The State of Missouri*, edited by Walter Williams, pp. 9-14.

Viles' *Population and Extent of Settlement in Missouri before 1804*, *Review*, Vol. V.

Violette's, *Early Settlements in Missouri*, *Review*, Vol. 1.

Information on the various topics in this program is easily obtainable. Much of the subject matter is widespread in its nature and can be found in many books not listed with the foregoing. The *Missouri Historical Review* has enlarged on many of these subjects and reprints of some of these articles can be obtained from the Historical Society.

II. Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804

1. Story of the expedition.
2. Biography of Merriweather Lewis and William Clark.
3. National importance of the expedition.
4. Special significance to Missouri.

(All standard encyclopedias contain accounts of this expedition and the lives of its leaders. Similar articles are found in United States histories.)

Coues' *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark*.

(Mrs.) Dye's *The Conquest: The True Story of Lewis and Clark*. (A historical novel.)

- Hosmer's *History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark*.
 Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vol. III, pp. 140-143.
 Lighton's *Lewis and Clark*.
 Southern History Co., *Encyclopedia of the History of Mo.*, Vol. II,
 pp. 7-9; Vol. III, pp. 36-38.
 Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Ch. X.
 Thwaite's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*;
 Ibid. Wm. Clark, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) Coll., Vol. II.
 Wheeler's *The Trail of Lewis and Clark*.
 Williams' *History of Missouri*, Part III, Ch. IV.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was not only the most famous of its kind undertaken by the United States government but its importance to the Nation was perhaps greater than any other. This expedition was a factual justification of the Louisiana Purchase, an official herald of the extent and opportunities of the far trans-Mississippi, Rocky mountain and Oregon country, and a forerunner of American immigration to those sections. Perhaps in the history of the country no other single peaceful enterprise that employed so few men and cost so little, had such an effect in broadening the intellectual horizon of Americans as did the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The expedition was organized in St. Louis and disbanded there: its leaders later entered public life in Missouri and became her governors. In leaders, men, and equipment, it was largely Missourian.

III. Early Missouri Trails and Roads

1. Indian warpaths and hunting trails.
2. El Comino Real.
3. Boone's Lick Trail.
4. Salt River Road.
5. Santa Fe Trail—history and significance to Missouri.
6. Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.
7. Missouri Avenue or the "Lottery Road."
8. Plank roads.
9. Early mail routes.
10. Military roads.

- Bicknell's *Missouri-Santa Fe Trade*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis),
 Coll., Vol. II.
 Broadhead's *Early Missouri Roads, Review*, Vol. VIII.
 Broadhead's *Roads and Trails*, in *Encyclopedia of the History of*
Missouri, Vol. V., pp. 366-369.
 Broadhead's *The Santa Fe Trail, Review*, Vol. IV.
 Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies*.
 Harvey's *Story of the Santa Fe Trail in Atlantic Monthly*. Vol. 104,
 No. 12.

- Hayes' *New Colorado and its Santa Fe Trail*.
 Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vol. I, pp. 224-231. (Other articles indexed in this work.)
 Missouri county histories.
 Napton's *Over the Santa Fe Trail*, 1857.
 Ravenel's *Riverways and Roadways*, in *History of Northeast Missouri* Vol. I, Ch. V.
 Sampson's *Santa Fe Trail*—*M. M. Marmaduke Journal*, Review, Vol. VI.
 Sampson's *The Journals of Capt. Wm. Becknell from Boone's Lick to Santa Fe, etc.*, Review Vol. IV.
 Stephen's *Major Alphonso Wetmore's Diary of a Journey to Santa Fe*, Review, Vol. VIII.
 Wetmore's *Santa Fe Trade and Santa Fe Trail*.

Scarcely a county in Missouri but possesses an aboriginal or pioneer path, trail, trace, or road. Only some of the familiar ones have here been given. Local research work will bring to light equally interesting ones in every quarter of the State. Consultations with early settlers will reveal a deer path here, an Indian trail there, and pioneer traces ramifying in all directions. No community is at any time too young to have some past, and to have some record of that past in the memories of its pioneers. An exceedingly pleasant entering wedge to develop an interest in the life of the community is to interview the old pioneers, a practice that will often prove as profitable as pleasant. The memories of pioneers, while sometimes treacherous as to dates and persons, may yield items of much value about each settlement.

IV. Missouri's Struggle for Statehood

1. Early petitions to Congress.
2. First Missouri Compromise.
3. Missouri's first constitutional convention.
4. Second Missouri Compromise and admission into the Union.

- Carr's *Missouri*, Chs. VII-VIII.
 Davis & Durries' *History of Missouri*, Chs. VI-VIII.
 Hodder's *Side Lights on the Missouri Compromise*, Review, Vol. V.
 Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vol. I, Ch. I; Vol. III, Ch. XXIX.
 Missouri county histories.
 School histories of Missouri, as Rader's, Viles', and Williams' give brief accounts.
 Shoemaker's *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood*.
 Shoemaker's *The First Constitution of Missouri*, Review, Vol. VI.
 Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Ch. XVII.
 Trexler's *Slavery in Missouri Territory*, Review, Vol. III.
 United States histories.

The national aspect of Missouri's Struggle for Statehood is set forth in every history of the United States. The local aspect of this subject is briefly treated by Professor H. A. Trexler and Professor F. H. Hodder, and is handled in detail by Floyd C. Shoemaker. Few subjects in Missouri history are more interesting than this one and fortunately there is no difficulty in obtaining information on it.

V. Early Missouri Statesmen

1. John Scott—Missouri's first United States Representative.
2. David Barton—president of the first constitutional convention of Missouri, Missouri's first United States Senator.
3. Thomas H. Benton—United States Senator from Missouri from 1820 to 1850, greatest statesman from west of the Mississippi River.
4. Edward Bates—one of the framers of Missouri's first constitution, United States Representative from Missouri, first United States Cabinet official from west of the Mississippi River.
5. Lewis F. Linn—the "Model Senator of Missouri."

(All standard encyclopedias contain biographical articles on one or several of these men.)

Allen's *Col. Alexander W. Doniphan*.

American Biographical Publishing Co., *The Bench and Bar of Missouri Cities*. (Indexed)

Bates' *Bates et al. of Virginia and Missouri*.

Bay's *Bench and Bar of Missouri*. (Indexed)

Britton's *Col. Alexander W. Doniphan*.

Broadhead's *A few of the Leading People... of Early Missouri History*, Review, Vol. I.

Collier's *Recollections of Thomas H. Benton*, Review, Vol. VIII.

Darby's *Personal Recollections*. (Indexed)

Dyer's *Great Senators*, pp. 190-217.

Flagg's *Thomas Hart Benton*, Review, Vol. I.

Gibson's *Memoir of Edward Bates*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis), Coll., Vol. II.

Greenwood's *Lewis Fields Linn*.

Hughes' *Doniphan's Expedition*.

Legal Publishing Co., *Hist. of the Bench and Bar of Mo.* (Indexed)

Melg's *Life of Thomas Hart Benton*.

Ravenel's *Hon. David Barton*, Review, Vol. VIII.

Rogers' *Thomas H. Benton*.

Shoemaker's *Famous Missourians*, in *Mo. Red Book*, 1913, pp. 144-147.

Shoemaker's *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood*, Ch. V.

Southern Hist. Co., *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*. (Indexed)

Ray's *The Retirement of Thomas H. Benton from the Senate, etc., Review*, Vol. II.

United States Biographical Publishing Co., *The U. S. Biographical Dictionary, Missouri Volume*. (Indexed)

Van Nada's (editor) *The Book of Missourians*. (Indexed)

The lives of these five Missouri statesmen are the prized possession of this State. These men did much to give Missouri a leading place in the halls of Congress. They strove to express the will of the people in Missouri. Each has been honored by having his name perpetuated in a Missouri county, except Edward Bates whose brother, Frederick—the second governor of the State—obtained this honor. All were men of eminent ability and served well their constituents.

VI. Military Missouri

1. Indian wars.
2. Mexican War—Alexander W. Doniphan, Sterling Price.
3. Civil War—Nathaniel Lyon, Frank P. Blair, Franz Sigel, Sterling Price, J. O. Shelby, J. C. Porter.
4. So called "Wars"—Mormon war, Hetherly war, Slicker war.

Allen's *Life of Col. Alexander W. Doniphan*.

Alvord's *The Conquest of St. Joseph, Mich., by the Spaniards in 1781, Review*, Vol. II.

Anderson's *Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon*.

Blos' *Denkwürdigkeiten des Generals Franz Sigel*.

Borland's *General Jo. O. Shelby, Review*, Vol. VII.

Britton's *Alexander W. Doniphan*.

Britton's *The Civil War on the Border*.

Bryan and Rose's *Pioneer Families of Missouri*.

Carr's *Missouri*, Chs. X, XII-XVI.

Clark's *Frank P. Blair*.

Davis and Durrle's *History of Missouri*, Chs. III, VI, XI, XII, XIV, XVIII, XIX.

Edward's *Shelby and his Men*.

Ferril's *Missouri Military in the War of 1812, Review*, Vol. IV.

Grover's *Civil War in Missouri, Review*, Vol. VIII.

Grover's *The Price Campaign of 1864, Review*, Vol. VI.

Grover's *The Shelby Raid, 1863, Review*, Vol. VI.

Histories of the Mormons.

Houck's *History of Missouri*, Vols. II and III. (Indexed)

Hughes' *Doniphan's Expedition*.

Missouri county histories.

(Mrs.) McCausland's *The Battle of Lexington, Review*, Vol. VI.

McElroy's *The Struggle for Missouri*.

Mudd's *What I Saw at Wilson Creek, Review*, Vol. VII.

Mudd's *With Porter in North Missouri*.

Peckham's *Gen. Nathaniel Lyon*.

Robinson's *Two Missouri Historians, Review*, Vol. V.

- School histories of Missouri.
 Shoemaker's *The Story of the Civil War in Northeast Missouri Review*, Vol. VII.
 Smith's *Mormon Troubles in Missouri*, *Review*, Vol. IV.
 Sneed's *The Fight for Missouri*.
 Snyder's *The Capture of Lexington*, *Review*, Vol. VII.
 Southern Hist. Co., *Encyclo. of Missouri History*. (Indexed)
 Switzler's *History of Missouri*, Chs. VII, XI, XII, XX-XXII, XXVI-XXXI.
 Teggert's *The Capture of St. Joseph, Mich., by the Spaniards in 1781*, *Review*, Vol. V.
 Vincent's *The "Slicker War"*, *Review*, Vol. VII.
 Violette's *The Battle of Kirksville*, *Review*, Vol. V.
 Ware's *The Lyon Campaign in Missouri*.
 Webb's *Battles and Biographies of Missourians*.
 Wherry's *The Campaign of Missouri and Battle of Wilson's Creek*, in *Mo. Hist. Soc.*, (St. Louis) Pub., Vol. I.
 (Mrs.) Whitman's *Mormon Troubles in Carroll Co.*, *Review*, Vol. VIII.
 Wight's *Gen. Jo. O. Shelby*, *Review*, Vol. VII.
 Woodward's *Life of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon*.

This program could easily be broken up into a number of divisions and each division made a separate study. The references listed are by no means complete. Only those books and articles have been given that are well known and accessible. Valuable supplementary information can be obtained from Civil War vetrans and from current newspaper articles. Many Federal and Confederate commanders and public men in Missouri could be added to those listed above and it is desirable to do this if more information can thereby be obtained or more local interest aroused.

Missouri military history has never been fully written. Her early settlers engaged the Indians in almost daily combats; Missouri sent her sons to subdue the aborigines in Wisconsin, Iowa, and on the plains; she aided Texas in her struggle for independence; she helped conquer the Seminole chief, Osceola, in the swamps of Florida; she added pages of honor to the military annals of the Nation on the fields of Brazito, Sacramento and Durango; and she enlisted one hundred and fifty thousand strong under the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars to give her brave to the North and the South.

"Missouri Day" Programs for Missouri Club Women in the October number of the *Review* will treat of literature and education in the State.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS. April-May 1915.

Adair County. Kirksville, *Journal*

April 15. Sketch of the life of A. B. Lyon, pioneer.

Atchison County. Rock Port, *Atchison County Mail*

April 16. Sketch of the life of Capt. Cannon, old settler.

April 30. Sketch of the life of Joel W. Hoover, old settler.

Audrain County. Mexico, *Intelligencer* (Weekly)

April 8. Sketch of the life of Dr. John F. Cowan, 53 years pastor of Auxvasse Church, Callaway County pioneer.

April 15. History of the Benton City Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. B. Barks.

— *Ledger* (Weekly)

April 8. Sketch of the life of former Mayor Eli D. Graham.

April 15. Sketch of the life of Patrick H. Gantt.

History of the Benton City Presbyterian Church.

May 17. Sketch of the life of Mrs. J. E. Hutton, widow of Col. J. E. Hutton, Congressman from 9th District of Missouri and for years editor of the *Mexico Intelligencer*.

— *Missouri Message*

April 8. Sketch of the life of J. E. Lewis, St. Charles Co. pioneer.

April 15. Churchmen in the Jesse family.

— *Vandalia, Leader*

April 2. Where Bill Anderson died, by R. J. Allen

Barton County. Lamar, *Republican-Sentinel*

May 13. Sketch of the life of Joel Yancey, born 1826 in Howard Co.

Bates County. Butler, *Bates County Record*

April 21. Sketch of the life of Joel M. Sallee, pioneer.

May 16. The News and Other things in vol 1, no. 1, of *Bates County Record*, July 9, 1866.

May 16. Reminiscence by Dr. W. P. Hall.

Talks and Tales of Old Times, by Clark Wix.

May 29. Reflections of an Old Timer, by J. H. Rayborn.

— *Times*

April 8. Sketch of the life of Robert Plummer, pioneer.

— Rich Hill, *Mining Review*

April 8. Sketch of the life of Judge George P. Huckleby, pioneer.

April 15. Sketch of the life of Edward Allison, pioneer.

— *Western Enterprise*

April 23. Sketch of the life of Rev. James Stephen Porter, Rich Hill, oldest minister and oldest Mason in point of service in Mo.

Benton County. Warsaw, *Benton County Enterprise*

April 2. Sketch of the life of J. Henry Junge, pioneer.

— *Times*

April 23. Sketch of the life of Francis B. Babbitt, Mo. Civil War veteran.

Boone County. Ashland, *Bugle*

April 1. Sketch of the life of Robert Franklin Pearman, pioneer.

Centralia, *Courier*

May 21. Sketch of the life of John J. Hulen, Randolph and Boone Co. pioneer and Confederate veteran.

— *Fireside Guard*

April 2. Hildebrand the Outlaw.

Centralia Forty Years Ago. (Ch. X.) Reminiscences by J. A. Townsend. See prior and later issues.

April 16. A Personal Sketch of "Bill" Anderson.

May 14. Remembers Mt. Zion (Church) Battle.

— *Columbia, Alumnus*

May 15. In State Coach Days, by Thomas B. King, son of Austin A. King, Governor of Mo., 1848-52.—A sketch of Mo. University days in the 50's.

— *Herald-Statesman*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Liberty Henry Gibbs, pioneer.

April 7. Finely illustrated Anniversary Edition on Columbia and Boone County.—many historical and descriptive articles.

— *Times*

April 18. Sketch of the life of T. J. Durk, aged 90, veteran of Balaklava and soldier of Sebastopol.

— *Tribune*

April 3. Was a Hornet Without a Sting—Account of the *Columbia Daily Hornet* established in 1899, edited by Dr. Jerome Johnson.

April 2. Boone County History, a series of articles by Hon. E. W. Stephens. See prior and later issues.

May 4. Old Boone Co. Record that contains political and historical information—A deed from Henry Clay in 1823.

May 5. Pioneer Bishop, Daniel S. Tuttle, Recounts Works as missionary bishop in Montana, Idaho and Utah fifty years ago.

May 12. Description of Lake Ha Ha Tonka and scenery in Camden Co., by E. W. Stephens.

May 18. When the Missouri Went on a Rampage—Account of famous flood of 1844.

May 19. Arrow Rock Day and Night Ferry—Some points of historic interest along cross-state highway.

— *University Missourian*

April 5. Mo. U. has two new curators—Biographical sketch of H. B. McDaniel, Springfield, and John Bradley, Kennett.

April 13. Democracy's Idol—Tribute to Thomas Jefferson and the story of his original monument which now stands on campus at Mo. U.

Y. W. C. A. organizer aid in 25th Anniversary Celebration—Dr. Henry N. Chapman tells of early struggles of Association.

April 14. Edwin M. Rayle tells story of early University of Mo.

April 23. Find Historic Chair in Academic Hall.—Picture of the chair made to order for Prof. R. Thomas who taught in the old brick academy—property of four M. U. presidents.

April 26. Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo. History of oldest girls school west of Mississippi, established in 1831.

April 27. Who's Who Journalism Week.—Sketches of Karl Walters, of *Kansas City Star*, and A. B. Chapin, of *St. Louis Republic*—First of a series of articles on Journalism Week speakers.

April 28. Stephens College One of the Oldest—Story of Columbia woman's school established 1853.

May 4. A "Katy" Engineer on Road Since 1861—W. H. Willis, oldest man on M. K. & T. knew Thos. A. Edison as a newsboy.

- May 5. Built Stockade to Protect Bank.—Reminiscences by R. B. Price, Sr., of banking in Columbia during the Civil War.
Columbia Statesman second paper (?) in Missouri—History of early journalism in Mo.
- May 24. Records of Pioneer Days Found in Attic—Account books and Diary of Moses Payne found in old Rocheport house date back to 1828.
- May 25. Tom Sawyer's cave at Hannibal—Picture of entrance to cave made famous by Mark Twain.
—Rocheport, *Progress*
- April 2. Sketch of life of Elijah Inman, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of James M. Gregory, pioneer.
—Sturgeon, *Missouri Leader*
- April 1. Sketch of the life of Dr. A. J. Harris.
- Buchanan County. St. Joseph, *Gazette*
- April 15. Capt. Greer of Macon saw Booth shoot Lincoln.
- April 25. Dr. Knox Miller, Missourian, Gave Hookworm Hook.
- April 25. To Revive Leafy Isles in Lover's Lane that Field Wrote of.—D. A. R. tree planting program with reminiscences of Eugene Field.
- April 26. Aged Preacher Back to First Pastorate—Sketch of the life of Rev. J. M. Regan, minister in 1853 at Albany, Mo.
- May 2. Oregon, Typical "Old Missouri" Town, is progressive—Sketch of Oregon, Holt Co.—Town established before St. Joseph.
- May 16. Sketch of Mound City, Holt County.
- May 23. Women of Mo. to Own St. Joseph for next Six Days—Sketches and pictures of Women leaders in Mo.
- May 30. When St. Joseph Mourned Her Soldier Dead—Recollections of Battle of Franklin, Tenn., in which 44th Mo. regiment lost half its number.
- May 31. Tarkio College in Forefront of Mo. Institutions—Pictures and sketch of college founded in 1883.
—*News-Press*
- April 13. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Baker whose husband was law partner of former Governor Silas Woodson.
- April 15. "Huck" Finn at 90.—Mark Twain's famous character now living in Oregon. [State]
- April 25. Lived in St. Joseph since 1841.—Death of Clark Deppen who came to Mo. when there was only one house in St. Joseph.
- April 18. Chillicothe Landmark Razed—Old opera house erected in 1869 where the author of Ben Bolt gave his last performance.
- Caldwell County. Breckenridge, *Bulletin*
- April 16. Sketch of the life of Enoch Plummer, pioneer.
- Callaway County. Fulton, *Gazette*
- April 2. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Josephine B. A. Harriss, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Mrs. Sue T. Scott, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Suggett, pioneer.
- April 9. Sketch of the life of Dr. John T. Cowan, pioneer minister, educator and author.
- April 16. Sketch of the life of J. D. West, grave the oldest at White Cloud Cemetery, 1846.
- April 23. Sketch of the life of Mrs. E. W. Wood, pioneer.
- April 30. Sketch of John C. Newson, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.
Sketch of the life of J. C. Douglass, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

May 14. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Alice Harrison, one hundred years old.

Missouri Telegraph

April 2. Sketch of the life of David A. McCleery, pioneer.

April 30. Sketch of the life of James S. Henderson, pioneer.

Camden County. Linn Creek, *Reveille*

May 22. Sketch of the life of Henry K. Vincent, 82 years, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

Sketch of the life of William H. Hilhouse, 75 years, Laclede Co. pioneer.

Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau, *Republican* (Weekly)

April 2. Old King's Highway Will Become Missouri's Most Noted Road.

April 30. Sketch of the life of Col. P. R. VanFrank, southeast Mo. pioneer, Mo. Civil War veteran, and pioneer Mo. railroad builder.

May 28. Sketch of the life of Judge Alexander Ross, pioneer lawyer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

A Reminiscence, Richard Berry, Foreman of First Railroad Construction Force into Cape Girardeau, by Hon. Louis Houck. Sketch of the life of Dr. Alfred Pelronnet, 86 years, pioneer.

Carroll County. Carrollton, *Democrat*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Robert Hopkins, pioneer.

April 9. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Margaret Squires, first woman ever elected in Carroll County.

April 30. Sketch of the life of John C. Montgomery, pioneer.

May 14. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary J. Jartung, old settler.

May 28. Sketch of the life of Jas. A. Christy, 84 years, pioneer.

Republican-Record

April 8. Reminiscences of Battle of Shiloh and of Co. K. 23 Mo., by J. D. Parsley.

April 15. More of Co. K. 23 Missouri, Mo. Civil War regiment.

April 22. Sketch of the life of F. M. Miller, Benton and Carroll Co. pioneer.

Cass County. Pleasant Hill, *Times*

May 14. Sketch of the life of Henry Gibson, Marion Co. pioneer.

Charlton County. Keytesville, *Charlton Record*.

April 30. Meeting of General Sterling Price Monument Commission.

Sallsbury, *Press-Spectator*

April 9. Sketch of the life of George McDonald, pioneer.

Remembrances of Sallsbury from 1869 to 1885, by E. T. Ammerman.

Clark County. Kahoka, *Clark County Courier*

April 2. Sketch of the life of Wm. H. Cain, pioneer.

Sketch of the life of John Herberth, pioneer.

Sketch of the life of John Kerr, pioneer.

Sketch of the life of A. J. McAfee, pioneer.

Sketch of the life of W. R. Wilson, pioneer.

April 16. Sketch of the life of John Scollins, pioneer.

April 23. Sketch of the life of M. H. Resor, pioneer.

Sketch of the life of P. H. Bennett, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

April 30. Sketch of the life of Capt. W. Galland, Mo. veteran of Mexican and Civil Wars.

- May 7. Sketch of the life of Dr. Frederick I. Beard, pioneer.
 May 28. Sketch of the life of Charles H. Dyer, Civil War veteran and early Clark County settler.
- Clay County. Excelsior Springs, *Standard*
 April 5. History of the Public Schools of Excelsior Springs.
 ———— *Liberty, Advance*
 April 23. Sketch of the life of W. E. Bell, pioneer.
 April 30. Sketch of the life of G. W. Winn, pioneer.
 ———— *Tribune*
 April 16. Sketch of the life of Hiram Warren, pioneer.
 Sketch of the life of Reuben B. Allen, pioneer.
- Clinton County. Cameron, *Sun*
 April 15. Sketch of the life of John C. Divinia, pioneer.
 April 22. Sketch of the life of J. Q. A. Kemper, pioneer.
 Sketch of the life of Harrison Blacketer, pioneer and Mo. Civil war veteran.
 ———— *Plattsburg, Clinton County Democrat*
 April 2. Sketch of the life of John T. Shoemaker, pioneer.
 April 9. Sketch of the life of T. B. Tyer, pioneer.
 Sketch of the life of Patrick Shehan, pioneer.
- Cole County. Jefferson City, *Democrat-Tribune*
 April 13. Picture of Judge Ephriam C. Ewing, presented to Supreme Court by Judge Marshall of St. Louis.
 April 20. Sketch of the life of Major J. H. Fink (s), Mo. Civil War veteran and legislator.
 ———— *Post*
 April 1. Industrial Section with biographical sketches of Jefferson City citizens and business men.
 April 3. Negroes are taught many useful things—Write-up of Lincoln Institute with picture of President B. F. Allen.
- Cooper County. Boonville, *Advertiser*
 April 23. An old Church to be Perpetuated—Article on New Salem Church near Prairie Home, one of oldest Presbyterian churches in Missouri, founded 1822.
 May 28. Frank James' Ambition, by Hon. Ed. T. Orear, Kansas City.
 ———— *Central Mo. Republican*
 April 1. Judge John F. Phillips Tells of Central Missouri Lawyers.
 April 8. Fifty Years Have Brought Perfect Peace—Historical address of Joseph Leiber of G. A. R., and Lieut. S. W. Ravenal of U. C. V.
- Dade County. Greenfield, *Dade County Advocate*
 April 1. Sketch of the life of Thomas V. Speer, Mo. Confederate veteran. Autobiographical sketch of Daniel W. Scott, 1826—date—See April 8, 15, 22—Historical sketches of Dade County.
 April 15. Autobiographical sketch of Samuel J. Weir, 1830—date. See April 22.
 May 13. Autobiographical sketch of Samuel N. McMillen. See later dates.
- Davless County. Gallatin, *Democrat*
 April 15. Sketches of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Youtsey, pioneers—Mr. Youtsey was a Civil War veteran.

North-Missourian

- April 15. Sketch of the life of E. H. Cravens, pioneer.
 April 22. Sketch of the life of David Manville, aged 93 years.

Pattonsburg, Call

- April 6. Sketch of the life of John P. Crump, pioneer.
 April 13. Sketch of the life of Jacob M. Poage, pioneer.
 April 20. Sketch of the life of Freeland Boyer, a centenarian and resident of Daviess Co. since 1831.

DeKalb County. Maysville, Pilot

- May 13. Sketch of the life of John L. Johnson, northwest Mo. pioneer.
 Sketch of the life of W. R. Browning, Civil War veteran.

Dent County. Salem, Monitor

- April 29. Sketch of the life of Wm. Miller, pioneer.

Douglas County. Ava, Douglas County Herald

- April 8. Sketch of the life of Wm. Hood, pioneer.
 May 13. Sketch of the life of Robert Huffman, pioneer.

Franklin County. Pacific, Transcript

- April 23. Sketch of the life of Henry Westmeyer, Civil War veteran.
Union, Franklin County Tribune
 April 9. Sketch of the life of S. W. Coleman, pioneer.
 May 7. Fiftieth Anniversary Edition—Fine historical sketch of Franklin County, by Clark Brown.

Gasconade County. Hermann, Advertiser-Courier

- April 21. Sketch of the life of Carl Heck, pioneer.

Gentry County. Albany, Capital

- April 22. Sketch of the life of S. S. Austin, pioneer.
 May 20. Sketch of the life of Jonas Cook, age 91 years, resident of Gentry County 71 years.

King City, Chronicle

- April 2. Sketch of the life of John Wheatley, pioneer.
 May 28. Sketch of the life of W. M. Haynes, Clinton & Gentry Co. pioneer.

Stanberry, Herald

- April 29. Sketch of the life of Thos. McCarthy Simpson, pioneer.

Greene County. Springfield, Leader

- April 2. Sketch of the life of M. L. Crum, pioneer.
 April 4. Sketch of the life of Henry Cooper, pioneer.
 April 6. Biographical sketch of General James H. McBride, Mo. Confederate veteran.
 April 8. Sketch of the life of Joseph H. Speer, southwest Mo. pioneer.
 April 15. R. H. Collins, Inventor, Springfield Man Will Receive Royalties over one Million Yearly.
 May 3. The first piano in south Missouri Ozarks.
 May 13. Early days in Dallas County, Missouri, by C. A. Cummins.
 May 27. Mr. and Mrs. Kannon Gilmore, Greene Co. pioneers, celebrate 66th wedding anniversary.
 May 30. An Ozark literary colony—Sketch of lives of prominent Ozark authors.

Republican.

- April 4. Mrs. Savala Vandaveer, Montgomery City, Owns Ax Lincoln Split Rails With.
- April 6. Sketch of the life of Joseph H. Speer, pioneer and overland freighter in early days.
- April 11. Early History of Springfield, by Mrs. A. B. McAfee.
- April 14. How Springfield Received Lincoln Assassination News, as recalled by Matt Simms.
- April 21. Early Days of Springfield Congregational Church, by A. M. Haswell.
- May 2. Valley of Jordan Once Recreation Ground for City—Reminiscences of Early History of Springfield.
- May 12. Sketch of the life of Col. Daniel N. Fulbright—Born in 1830, believed to have been first white child born in Greene Co. Mo.
- May 23. Old Wire Road of 1852—History of famous telegraph line from Rolla, Mo., to Ft. Smith, Ark., constructed by Federal government to keep Mo. in the Union. (*Cassville Democrat.*)

Grundy County. Trenton, *Republican* (weekly)

- May 13. Sketch of the life of Eli R. Overman, pioneer and Mo. Civil War veteran.

Harrison County. Bethany, *Clipper*

- May 13. Sketch of the life of James Russell, pioneer and Mo. Civil war veteran.

Holt County. Mound City, *News-Jeffersonian*

- April 8. Sketch of the life of William Kelly, pioneer of Kearney, Mo. Sketch of the life of James B. Payne, 81 years, whose father entered the land on which Missouri University is located. Oregon, *Holt County Sentinel*.

- April 16. Sketch of the life of Capt. W. S. Canon, 81 years, pioneer.
- April 23. History of Pioneer Days of Methodism in Holt County. Sketch of Capt. Grinstead, Civil and Spanish-American Wars veteran.
- April 30. The Sentinel's Golden Jubilee—Fine illustrated sketch of Holt County and of the *Sentinel*.
- May 14. Historical sketch of the *Sentinel* and its editors.
- May 21. History of Company "F," 4th Mo. State Militia Cavalry, Holt Co. Company.

Howard County. Fayette, *Howard Co. Advertiser*

- April 29. Sketch of the life of Major Joseph Hughes Finks, Marshall of Missouri Supreme Court for 20 years. Confederate veteran, Circuit Clerk of Howard Co., and Representative from Howard Co.

Glasgow, *Missourian*

- April 11. Sketch of the life of Frank P. Fuoss, prominent Missouri-born journalist of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Howell County. West Plains, *Howell Co. Gazette*

- May 20. Sketch of the life of John Goldsberry, pioneer Ozark hunter and preacher,—established town of Mountain View, Howell County, made overland trip to gold fields in 1849.

Journal

- April 8. Passing of the Last Log School House in Howell County.
 April 29. Sketch of the life of John Rogers, Mo. Civil War veteran.

Iron County. Ironton, Iron County Register

- April 22. An Episode at Pilot Knob, 1865.

Jackson County. Independence, Jackson Examiner

- April 2. To Mark Daniel Boone's Grave.
 April 9. Sketch of the life of Henry Harper, Kansas City pioneer.
 April 16. Sketch of the life of John Bishop, Indiana Mexican War veteran and Mo. pioneer.
 May 14. Sketch of the life of Mrs. A. J. Henley, pioneer.

Kansas City, Independent

- May 15. History and Descriptive number on Kansas City.

Journal

- April 5. Dr. Dibble Tells of Santa Fe Trail in 1857.
 Mrs. Josephine G. Ragan, daughter of pioneer Missourian, born in Jackson County, dies.
 April 23. John Donnelly, veteran employee of City quits.
 May 1. Anniversary of Rothschild Store established in Kansas City in 1855.
 May 3. Anniversary of first Baptist Church in Kansas City, established 1855.
 May 5. "Old Gobbler" zinc mine near Carthage is revived. Once belonged to Frank Rockefeller, brother of oil king.
 May 10. Sketch of the life of George H. Barse, Civil War lieutenant and veteran railroad man.
 May 13. Sketch of the life of Adam Woolf, hero of the Civil War and Federal office holder under President Grant.
 May 19. Elias Perry of De Witt, Mo., travels in a Pullman car over the route he traversed in an ox-cart in Pike's Peak gold rush of 1859.
 May 20. Sketch of the life of Col. Robert T. Van Horn, for 40 years owner of *Kansas City Journal*, who celebrates 91st birthday.

Post

- April 3. Old Missouri Packets Once Numbered 150, by V. G. Whelan.
 April 18. Speaker Champ Clark in his Lighter Vein.
 April 28. Reminiscences of George A. Wilcox, Kansas City pioneer.
 April 9. Where Kansas City History Was Made—Views of old Shawnee Missouri near Kansas City built by Rev. Thomas H. Johnson, missionary to the Indians in 1839.

Star

- April 1. Old Union Depot Down Next Week. See April 5.
 Santa Fe Trail Trip by Oxen in 1857, by Dr. Leroy Dibble, Kansas City pioneer, see April 4.
 April 2. Sketch of life of Jacob Crosby, 90 years old, pioneer.
 April 4. A Half Century Since Lee Up Up His Sword at Appomattox. When Kansas City Heard The Word From Appomattox.
 April 6. Sketch of the life of Charles Lewis Dew, pioneer.
 April 10. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Nancy Dorman, Kansas City pioneer.
 April 10. Sketch of the life of Isaac J. Baldwin, K. C. pioneer.
 Description of Duels of Early Missouri Days—Benton-Lucas.
 April 11. Fifty Years Have Passed Since Lincoln Was Slain.
 Champ Clark, Writer.
 To Mark Fort Osage at Sibley.

- April 13. Death notices and comments of William Rockhill Nelson—
See April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
- April 18. Sketch of the life of L. J. MacGillis, K. C. pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Jere T. Dew, Kansas City pioneer.
- April 25. Lessons of the Civil War, by Edwin J. Shannahan.
Description of How the Yankees Wiped Out a Town—Bloomington, Macon County, Mo.
- May 2. The "Old Trails" road through Missouri as seen by Colorado motorists—Some points of historic interest.
Sketch of Park College, Parkville, Mo., occasion of 42nd anniversary.
Schools honor memory of Audubon upon anniversary of his travel through Missouri in 1842—Extract from his journal.
Howard C. Sykes, a former Kansas City newspaper man, writes of the Singapore Mutiny.
Views and sketches of Excelsior Springs.
Sketches of William H. Hamby of Chillicothe.
- May 3. The rise of Missouri's first millionaire, John Mullanphy.
John Lewis first English speaking farmer to locate in Missouri River Bottoms, 1795—Historical account.
How German Militarism saved Missouri in 1861, by John William Burgers.
- May 6. Account of attempt to recover 500 barrels of whisky from the steamer Arabia, sunk in the Missouri River near Parkville in 1856.
- May 9. John C. Caps, the Kansas City man who almost beat Henry Ford to motor car millions.
Historical sketch of the town of Hume, Mo.
- May 14. Some historic routes through Missouri to the Pacific Coast.
- May 16. Major S. G. Brock of Macon, Mo., tells of the chase of a Confederate blockade runner in 1863.
- May 20. Sketch of the life of David C. King, pioneer and Civil War veteran.
- May 23. How war rubbed the Aladdin lamp for Joplin in the zinc mining district of Mo.
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- Times*
- April 6. Sketch of the life of Mathew B. Mullins, Kansas City pioneer.
- April 7. Sketch of the life of Mathew Harris, Civil War veteran and Kansas City pioneer.
Sketch of the life of T. W. Gillam of Brunswick, Mo., Chariton County pioneer.
- April 8. Sketch of the life of W. O. Cox, Civil War veteran and former Kansas City banker.
- April 9. E. W. Railey, Weston, Mo., a Missouri Banker for 50 years.
Only 900 Civil War Veterans Here—Kansas City.
- April 13. William Rockhill Nelson—death notices and comments, 4:13-30.
Sketch of the life of C. C. Connely, Cass Co. pioneer and Civil War veteran.
- April 16. Sketch of the life of Edward P. Garnett, pioneer Mo. lawyer and State representative of Jackson Co.
- April 17. Sketch of the life of John H. Knoepfer, pioneer.
- April 19. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary M. Ragland, Lafayette Co. pioneer.
- April 22. Sketch of the life of James H. Carter, Mo. pioneer plainsman and freighter.
- May 6. L. A. Allen took first herd of cattle out of Kansas City over the Old Santa Fe Trail in 1863.

- May 11. Sketch of Col. Jared L. Sanderson, Boulder, Colo., who organized the first stage line out of Kansas City.
Sketch of the life of Noah Fyock, a Missouri River steamboat engineer before the Civil War.
- May 28. Ozark scenery equals that in Scotland says Charles Phelps Cushing in *Leslie's Weekly*.
Sketch of the life of John Priest Green, Liberty, Mo., president of William Jewell College since 1892.
- May 31. The Diamond & Times buildings, old Kansas City landmarks, dating back to 1870 and 1885, are torn down.
- Jasper County. Carthage, *Press* (Weekly)
April 15. Sketch of the life of W. J. Senall, Editor for 25 years of the *Press*.
April 22. Sketch of the life of John Fairfield, Mexican—Civil War veteran.
May 27. Sketch of the life of John W. Burch, Jasper county pioneer and official.
Joplin, *Globe*
April 11. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bartlett, widow of late Capt. E. A. Bartlett, Joplin mine owner.
News-Herald
April 4. Sketch of the Real "Trail of Lonesome Pine"—Road Winding to Ozarks south of Joplin.
April 13. Spanish-American War "Vets" of 1898 to Organize in Joplin. Capt. McDowell elected commander.
April 18. Joplin Man Was Left for Dead on Chickamauga Field—Sketch of the life of Capt. L. French Williams now living in Joplin.
April 21. Diagram of Ozark Trails Route with officers and plans of Ozark Trails Association.
May 2. Woman 101 Holds Open House—Joplin Woman born in Scotland—a war nurse under Gen. Sherman: her husband a civil engineer under Grant.
May 9. Sketch of the life of W. B. Halyard, Civil War veteran and twice Mayor of Joplin, 80 years old.
May 20. "For Old Times Sake"—Tales of early days related by old Joplin citizens.
May 30. Stories of the Ozark Hills.
- Laclede County. Lebanon, *Rustic*
April 29. Sketch of the life of Senator John W. Farris, Civil war veteran, editor, county official, state senator and representative.
Feb. 28. Literary Landmarks of Lebanon.
- Lafayette County. Higginsville, *Advance*
April 2. Sketch of the life of Charles Hoefer, Franklin and Lafayette Co. pioneer, banker.
April 23. Sketch of the life of Phillip E. Ayers, pioneer.
Sketch of the life of Julius Vogt, Civil War veteran.
- Lincoln County. Troy, *Free Press*
April 23. Sketch of the life of William H. Bryan, 81 years, Mo. Civil War veteran.
May 21. Sketch of the life of Francis L. Hewitt, pioneer and Mo. Confederate veteran.

Linn County. Brookfield, *Gazette*

- April 22. A Civil War Story—A marching and fighting Missouri regiment.
- May 1. That First Circus—Description of first circus in Linn County in 1857 and reminiscences of early days.
- May 8. In the Early Fifties—Historical sketch of Linn county and of the construction of H. & St. Jo. R. R., by John McGowan.
- May 22. In the Early Fifties—Pioneer Road Builders.
- May 29. In the Early Fifties—"A land of Milk and Honey, of Hog and Hominy".

Livingston County. Chillicothe, *Constitution* (Weekly)

- April 1. Sketch of the life of Frank H. Leaver, pioneer.
- April 8. Sketch of the life of John Walker, pioneer.
- April 29. Sketch of the life of Isadore Slak, pioneer.

Macon County. Macon, *Republican*

- April 16. Sketch of the life of Jacob Schlenker, pioneer.
- April 23. Sketch of the life of Capt. Bill Stephens, Mo. Civil war veteran.
- May 7. To Colorado in 1865, by Macon men.
First Call to Arms—Sketch of Rally Day in Bloomington, Mo., in 1861.
- May 21. Lincoln Spanked Him—Reminiscences by F. M. Wilson.
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- Chronicle*
- April 17. Something about the Men of the Macon County Bar.
- April 19. Something about Macon and the County—Points of interest to tourists.
- April 22. Account of early journalism, by Chas. H. Grasty of *Baltimore Sun* who began newspaper work in Mexico, Mo.
- April 26. The Old Time Spellin' Match—Short Story by Homer Croy.
- April 30. Reminiscences by M. C. Tracy of Missouri Journalism of the 40's and 50's.
- May 6. New Cambria Heads all for Long Life—Sketch of New Cambria.

Marion County. Hannibal, *Courier-Post*

- April 9. To Restore Birthplace of Mark Twain at Florida, Mo.
- May 3. Sketch of Edward Gerald, former member of *Courier-Post* editorial staff.
- May 12. Thirty-fourth G. A. R. Encampment Convenes in Hannibal—Jas. B. Dobyns, St. Louis, elected commander for 1915.
- May 19. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Mary Hornback, age 94 years, one of the oldest women in northeast Missouri.
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- Palmyra, Spectator*
- April 14. Old-Time Songs.
- April 21. Sketch of the life of Wm. Crane, pioneer.
Then and Now—The Autobiography of a Kid by Uncle James.

Mercer County. Princeton, *Post*

- April 29. Knew Princeton's First Printer—Sketch of the life of James Scarborough.
- May 6. Cornbread Day in North Missouri, by I. B. Stover.
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- Telegraph*
- April 14. Sketch of the life of Cyreneus Bain, 87 years, pioneer.
- May 5. Old Pioneers Write Letters of Early Days.
- May 12. Sketch of early days in north Missouri, by Rev. J. H. Burrows, former Mo. Congressman.

Moniteau County. California, *Democrat*

- April 8. Sketch of the life of Mrs. S. Finke, 95 years old, pioneer.
 Sketch of the life of John M. Crum, 90 years old, Miller Co.,
 pioneer.
 Sketch of the life of Buford Russell, Mo., Confederate veteran.

Moniteau County *Herald*

- April 8. Sketch of the life of Dr. H. C. Klueber, pioneer physician.
 April 15. Recollections of Appomatox, by J. M. Williams.

Times

- April 22. Sketch of the life of Judge John G. Knox, pioneer.

Nodaway County. Maryville, *Tribune*

- April 19. Boyhood Companion of Lincoln Is Dead—Sketch of the life of
 E. B. Yeaman, who split rails with the Emancipator in
 his youth.
 April 20. Sketch of the life of Theodore Gwin, first Union soldier to enter
 fortress at surrender of Vicksburg.

Oregon County. Alton, *South Missourian-Democrat*

- April 17. Sketch of the life of Thos. Batman, 83 years old, pioneer.
 April 22. Sketch of the life of D. J. Lane, pioneer.
 Letter From An Old Timer On Early Days.
 May 20. Sketch of the life of J. W. Bruce, pioneer.

Pettis County. Sedalia, *Capital*

- April 1. Sketch of the life of Mrs. Jane B. Wilson, former Edina, Mo.
 poetess.
 April 9. Missourian Whose Bugle Blast Ended Civil War Still Survives—
 Sketch of the life of Capt. Nathaniel Sisson, Maryville, Mo.
 May 6. James R. Major, pioneer Misourian, tells of trip across plains
 to California in 1850.
 May 19. Old Time Bandits meet for the Last Time—Kit Dalton comes
 from Mississippi to pay a last visit to his life-long friend,
 Cole Younger, at Lees Summit.
 May 23. Sketch of Judge Rush Leaming pioneer and Civil War veteran.

Phelps County. Rolla, *Herald*

- May 6. Sketch of the life of Joe Daugherty—Phelps county pioneer and
 official.

Pike County. Bowling Green, *Times*

- April 8. Sketch of the life of T. M. Guthrie, pioneer.
 Champ Clark as a Rail Splitter.

Louisiana, *Press-Journal*

- April 1. Sketch of the life of Prof. A. Slaughter, 87 years old, pioneer.
 Roll of the Dead—Memento of Maj. Johnston, killed by Guer-
 rillas in 1864.
 April 8. World's Greatest Nursery, will celebrate its centennial in 1916—
 Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.
 April 22. Sketch of the life of Capt. A. J. Lovell, pioneer and Mo. Civil
 War veteran.

Putnam County. Unionville, *Republican*

- April 7. Sketch of the life of John Probasco, 86 years old, pioneer.
 April 28. Sketch of the life of Thomas Aitken, pioneer.

Ralls County. New London, *Ralls County Record*

- April 9. Red Wing's Captive—Early Indian and Pioneer tale.

Randolph County. Huntsville, *Herald*

- April 2. Sketch of the life of Benj. L. Cockrell, pioneer.
 May 28. Sketch of the life of John A. Heether, State and Co. official.
 Sketch of the life of Uncle John Cockrell, Randolph county pioneer and relative of Senator Cockrell.
 Moberly, *Democrat* (Daily)
 April 13. Sketch of the life of W. H. Emerson, pioneer citizen of Moberly and Mo. Confederate veteran.

Ray County. Richmond, *Missourian*

- April 1. Biographical sketch of Col. A. W. Doniphan.
 April 15. A True Picture by Mrs. James B. Gantt Writes of Mrs. Helen Morton, mother of Senator J. B.
 Sketch of the life of Mrs. Rebecca Thompson, 87 years old, pioneer.
 April 22. Sketch of the life of James C. Endicott, 81 years old, pioneer.

St. Charles County. St. Charles, *Cosmos-Monitor*

- April 28. Out Population In the year 1791—Translation of the census of San Carlos Del Misury.
 May 19. Sketch of the life of Wm. F. Broadhead, pioneer and official of St. Louis Co.

St. Clair County. Osceola, *St. Clair County Republican*

- May 20. Sketch of the life of Judge B. F. Copenhaver, pioneer and Co. official.

St. Francois County. Farmington, *Times*

- April 9. Battle of Shilo as seen by Capt. W. A. Kennedy.
 Brief History of the Farmington Times, 1874—date.
 April 23. Hon F. P. Graves Surmounts Difficulties—Letter by "A Friend" on pioneering.

St. Louis City, *Globe-Democrat*

- April 2. Melford's Oldest Eating House in St. Louis closed.
 April 4. Historical Article on Kaskaskia.
 April 12. Missouri Society of Washington, D. C., Elected Officers in Washington—Willard N. Holmes, president.
 April 14. Sketch of the life of John A. Holmes, financier.
 April 15. Sketch of the life of Mrs. B. C. Jones, 79 years old—Was the oldest sister of D. M. Houser, head of Globe-Democrat.
 April 19. Sketch of the life of Elbridge G. Newell, St. Louis broker, 89 years old.
 April 24. Steps Taken For State Centennial Observance in 1918 by the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis.
 April 27. Washington University to Honor Memory of Dr. Wm. Beaumont, pioneer St. Louis physician.
 May 9. Biographical sketch of B. F. Bush, St. Louis, president of Missouri Pacific.
 Facsimile reproduction of telegram received by Marc J. Gautier, St. Louis, April 13, 1861, telling of the fall of Ft. Sumpter.
 May 10. Sketch of the life of Joseph McDonnell, captain of a Missouri regiment in Spanish-American War.
 Sketch of the life of Joseph T. Mouell, St. Louis mining engineer and scientist.

Republic

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- April 11. J. P. Johnson of Missouri Appointed Superintendent of U. S. Railway Mail Service.
- April 10. Lincoln and Booth, by Winfield M. Thompson—A series of articles on the "Inner Story of the Great Tragedy of Fifty Years Ago."
- April 11. Women of the Missouri Legislature—Mrs. Elliott W. Major, by Mrs. James B. Gantt—Other Articles in former Sunday editions of Republic.
- April 11. Biographical sketch of Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, by Robertus Love.
- April 25. Biographical sketch of Judge Frank P. Divilbiss, by Robertus Love.
- April 12. Copy of Missouri Republican "Extra," 1865, on Surrender of Lee.
- April 18. Ozark Boys, Led by Gen. McBride. Among South's Bravest Soldiers—Biographical sketch of Gen. James H. McBride.
- April 20. "St. Louis Made Me What I am"—Tribute by William M. Chase, foremost painter in America.
- April 25. Sketch of the Missouri Author, Wm. H. Hamby, by Robertus Love.
- Two Pike County Couples, Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Motely, and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jacobs, Celebrate Golden Weddings—Biographical sketches.
- April 30. Missourian's Pardon, George Vaughn's, Last of Lincoln's Official Acts.
- May 2. America's First Jewish Governor is for Prohibition and Equal Suffrage—Autobiographical sketch of Gov. Moses Alexander of Idaho who began life in Missouri on \$10 a month.
- May 3. Minister McGoodwin's Achievement—Editorial on work of Preston McGoodwin, Joplin newspaper man, who is minister of U. S. to Venezuela.
- May 9. Lover's Lane, St. Joseph—An incident in life of Eugene Field, by Robertus Love.
- Journalism Week at University of Missouri—Feature story by Love and Chapin.
- Striking it Rich—True stories of the southwest Missouri lead and zinc fields.
- Mrs. Margaret B. Downing, St. Louisan, wins High Rank in Newspaper Field—Sketch of Missouri author now living in Washington, D. C.
- May 16. Evolution Bordering on Revolution in St. Louis Banking Circles—Short history of banking in St. Louis.
- May 14. Sketch of the life of J. L. Griswold, of St. Louis, millionaire owner of Laclede Hotel.
- May 30. Points of interest on Grand Avenue and Olive Street, St. Louis, by Betty Boyd, illustrated by A. B. Chapin.
- Saline County. Marshall, *Democrat-News* (Weekly).
- April 1. Sketch of the life of W. H. Chick, 90 years old, pioneer of Saline County and Santa Fe Trader, by Mr. T. C. Rainey. Washington Irving Here 1832—The seventh of a series of historical articles written by Judge W. B. Napton.
- Mr. Rainey Came Here 1865—Historical article.
- April 15. Sketch of the life of Judge R. C. Hanna, pioneer.
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- Saline County Progress
- Mar. 26. Pioneers of Saline County, by Dr. Chastain—A series of historical articles appearing weekly.

Schuyler County. Lancaster, *Excelsior*.

April 2. Sketch of the life of Frances J. Cowan, 89 years old, pioneer.

April 23. Sketch of the life of Isaac W. Stanley, 84 years old, pioneer.

Shelby County. Shelbyville, *Democrat*

May 26. Sketch of the life of Felix M. Allison, pioneer and "Forty-nine."

Stoddard County. Bloomfield, *Vindicator*

May 7. Historical Sketch of Early Settlement and Organization of Stoddard County.

May 14. Further Events in Early History of Stoddard Co. See latter issues.

Sullivan County. Milan *Standard*

May 13. Sketch of the life of M. E. Franklin, 86 years, pioneer.

Republican

April 8. Sketch of the life of Jas. B. Dunlap, Mo. Civil War veteran.

Taney County. Branson, *White River Leader*

April 9. The Tale of An Old Pioneer, by James Blankenship.

May 7. Stories of the Pioneers—Number Fourteen. See prior and later issues.

Texas County. Houston, *Herald*

April 16. Sketch of the life of Hon. Thomas N. Bradford—Native pioneer Texas County, County official, Confederate veteran, Member of 32nd and 39th Mo. General Assembly.

Sketch of the life of General James H. McBride.

May 6. Sketch of the life of J. M. Hilderbrand, Moniteau Co. pioneer and Mo. Confederate veteran.

Warren County. Warrenton, *Banner*

May 21. Sketch of the life of Thomas Mills, 80 years old, pioneer.

May 28. Sketch of the life of Joseph A. Humphreys, Mo. Civil War veteran.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS.

NATHANIEL PATTEN: In the biographical sketch of Nathaniel Patten, published in the April, 1915, number of the *Review*, it was stated (p. 140) that in all probability Patten had his first experience as a newspaper editor at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky. Since that sketch was written, a bibliography of early Kentucky newspapers has appeared in Part 2 of Volume XXIV of the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*. This bibliography shows Patten's career as a newspaper man in Kentucky to have been as follows: As junior member of the firm of Martin (William W.) and Patten, he helped to establish the Winchester Advertiser, August 5, 1814. [Patten at that time was 21 years of age. Winchester was the county seat of Clark County, fifteen miles southwest of Mount Sterling, the home of his father.] In July, 1815, this firm was succeeded by Patten and Finnell, and the name of the paper changed to "Kentucky Gazette." August 3, 1816, Finnell retired and the paper was published by Patten alone. "With the issue of July 26, 1817, vol. 3, no. 156, Patten apparently suspended the paper on account of arrears in subscription." It was soon after this that he came to Missouri (though the Winchester paper was afterwards revived by N. L. Fennell).

It thus appears that Patten had three years' experience as an editor of a newspaper before he became editor of the Missouri Intelligencer.

F. F. STEPHENS.

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SANTA FE ROAD: An article in the March, 1915, number of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, by Professor W. R. Manning of the University of Texas, is of considerable interest to the Missouri student of history. The article deals with the diplomacy between the United States and Mexico relative to the Santa Fe Road. During the early part of 1825, a bill fathered by Senator Benton, providing for the survey and marking of a road from Missouri to the international

boundary on the Arkansas river, had passed Congress. This work was commenced the following July 17, (instead of "June 17"), and completed in September. The diplomatic negotiations had to do chiefly with the attempt to secure co-operation from Mexico, and the construction by her of the road from the Arkansas River to Santa Fe. The negotiations ended with the refusal of the Mexican government to undertake the work, though with its permission to the American commissioners to survey the route.

Of the three commissioners, Benjamin H. Reeves was the most prominent from the Missouri point of view. He was lieutenant-governor of the state, and seems to have resigned that office to accept this new position. G. C. Sibley was a fur trader, and had been a United States Factor at Fort Osage previous to the abolition of the Factory system. Pierre Menard, of Kaskaskia, Illinois, the third member of the commission as first constituted, had been in public life for many years, and had been particularly interested in various Indian questions. Indeed, at this very time, he was assisting in the negotiations for the removal of the Indians living north of the Ohio to the region west of the Mississippi and hence Thomas Mather was appointed on the commission in his place. [See *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 19, 1825.] Mather was not with the other commissioners when they left Franklin, July 4, 1825, [*Mo. Intel.*, July 9, 1825], but seems to have joined them before the following August 10, the date of the treaty with the Osage Indians, as his name is signed to that document.

In connection with the Santa Fe trade, attention should be called to a magazine entitled "*Old Santa Fe*", published quarterly by The Old Santa Fe Press, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Volume 1, number 1, appeared July, 1913. The leading article since the beginning of the publication has been a continued history of "*New Mexico under Mexican Administration, 1821-46*". This contains frequent reference to the importance of the Santa Fe trade, and to the relations between Santa Fe and Missouri.

F. F. STEPHENS.

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The Bates, et al. of Virginia and Missouri, by Onward Bates, which has lately been donated to the State Historical Society, is a compact book of 160 pages devoted to the genealogy of a family that has done much in shaping the history of Missouri and of even the Nation. The Virginia-Missouri Bates family was remarkable for the number of prominent public men it produced. The first member of this family to link his fortunes with Missouri was Frederick Bates, who came to the Territory of Louisiana, upper Louisiana, in 1807. He served as Secretary of this Territory and of the Territory of Missouri from 1807 to 1820, and was acting Governor during part of this time. In 1824 he was elected Governor of the State of Missouri and died a year later. His youngest brother, the able lawyer, Edward Bates, was a member of the convention that framed Missouri's first state constitution, was appointed her first Attorney-General in 1820, and served Missouri both in the General Assembly and in Congress. After refusing an appointment to the United States Cabinet in the fifties, he became Attorney-General under President Lincoln in 1861, being the first man from the states west of the Mississippi River to hold a Cabinet position. Edward Bates was not only an able legislator but he achieved distinction as a political leader, orator, and lawyer. His son, Barton Bates, also followed the profession of the law and in 1862 became a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

This book by Onward Bates is essentially a genealogy but the author has not, fortunately for the biographer, confined his work to genealogy tables. Many interesting facts are set forth and some of the most valuable of these are revealed in "*Letters a Hundred Years Old*", written by different members of this Virginia-Missouri family of pioneers. The random style of presentation is easily excused by the reader who appreciates the public spirit of the author in compiling and distributing this book at his own expense.

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The Lewis Publishing Company has again invaded the field of local Missouri history and published a fine morocco bound set of three quarto volumes on the *History of Northwest*

Missouri. The first Missouri venture of this company was a *History of Southeast Missouri*, compiled under the editorship of Professor R. S. Douglass, Cape Girardeau Normal. We have never seen a copy of this work. It must have proved a success as this company soon published a *History of Northeast Missouri*, compiled under the editorship of Dean Walter Williams, Missouri writer and editor, who is also the editor of the recent work on the northwest counties of the State.

In workmanship and mechanical make-up, these last two sectional Missouri histories are the finest that have appeared in the State. Each set devotes two volumes to biographical sketches and one volume to general Missouri history and county histories. In one respect the work on northwest Missouri marks a distinct improvement over its companion work on the northeast counties. It excels in those articles on the general history of the State and of the section under consideration. The separate histories of counties in both works are of practically equal value. The space allotted to each county has not been sufficient to enable the contributing editors and authors to do more than make summaries of what had been more fully written up in former works. This unfortunate condition is today almost inevitable, and involves a point that the critics of county histories fail to appreciate.

One of the most unprofitable kinds of literary activity is the writing of a local history that does not largely feature biography. Even then financial success is not assured. So well known is this that no one but a philanthropist has the temerity to venture to disprove it in practice. It even applies to state histories unless they are purposed for school textbooks. The most valuable work that has been published on Missouri history, Houck's *History of Missouri*, is a classic illustration of this. None but an author of the public spirit and wealth of Hon. Louis Houck would have attempted this and, despite a well ascertained future financial loss, have succeeded. Owing to this poor recompense for perhaps years of labor and thousands of dollars of expense, the author of a local history has been compelled to change his arrangement of

subject matter. Instead of the local history occupying the major portion of his work, he has been forced to feature biographical sketches.

The county history of today is valuable. Its worth does not, however, rest on the story told of a particular county, but on its concise and generally accurate articles on the lives of the prominent men and women in that county. The latter is important. Biography has ever been one of the most useful tools of the historian. The county histories of today will in this respect be the treasure house of the histories of tomorrow.

In volume one of the *History of Northwest Missouri* are four chapters on the history of the State that are of special value. These are: *The Life of the Pioneer, In the Good Old Times, The Men Who Laid the Foundations, and The Missouri River*. One feature of this work, which also appeared in the *History of Northeast Missouri*, that deserves commendation is a chapter on *The Part Woman Played*. Another noteworthy chapter is on *The Literature of the Land*. Miss Minnie Organ's paper on *The County Press*, which had appeared in the *Review*, is of much value and could well bear reprinting.

The *History of Northwest Missouri* is commendable in having a well arranged index—an aid invaluable to the reader and research worker. Dean Williams is also to be congratulated on this and his former work in having written a history that is interesting and that will be read—both laudable but frequently missing qualities in books of this nature.

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Reminiscences of One Who Suffered in the Lost Cause, by C. H. Hance, "dedicated to relatives and friends", has been recently donated to the Society by the author. Mr. Hance is a native Missourian, born in 1837 at old Lewiston. He was a county official and business man in Randolph county for many years and before the Civil War engaged in the overland trade to Colorado. During the war he served under General Porter, the "Stonewall Jackson of Missouri", was wounded at the battle of Moore's Mill, and taken prisoner by the Federals. His acquaintanceship with prominent lawyers of the State was

wide and much of this is reflected in this book, which is an interesting and valuable autobiography. Mr. Hance's residence is now at Los Angeles, California, where he has engaged both in private business and public life.

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The Archaeological Bulletin for March-April, 1915, published by The International Society of Archaeologists, Somerset, Kentucky, contained the following interesting articles relating to recent archaeological activity in Missouri: *An Unusual Indian Flint Notched Hoe*, by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; *Trailing the First Settlers*, by Ernst J. Palmer, Webb City, Missouri,—a description of many prehistoric articles of peace and war found in a cave three miles southwest of Webb City; and several short items on Missouri mounds.

* * * * *

The first number of the *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, published by the Tennessee Historical Society of Nashville, appeared in March of this year. The last publication of this Society was the *American Historical Magazine*, which had its beginning in 1896 and continued until 1904. The high character of that magazine and its able editors gave it a standing in the historical world which made its discontinuance the more regrettable. The present *Tennessee Historical Magazine* promises to be a valuable publication. The first article, of special interest to Missourians, is on *Colonel Burr's First Brush With the Law*. This article is an account of the affidavit made by Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, United States District Attorney in Kentucky, on November 5, 1806, preferring implied charges against the machinations of Aaron Burr. Daveiss was a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Marshall and held the distinction of being the first western attorney to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court. He was a noted lawyer and enjoyed a wide-spread popularity. Counties in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri perpetuate his name as Daviess. The old newspapers of that day spelt his name both ways—Daviess and Daveiss. Daviess County, Missouri, was named in his honor. The people of

northwest Missouri, and especially those in Daviess County that are interested in western history, will find this first number of the *Tennessee Historical Magazine* interesting.

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The *Society* has received a fine shipment of laws from C. S. Hook, Staunton, Virginia. These consist of Georgia session acts of the Civil War period and of Indiana laws from 1838 to 1870. Another large addition to the law books of the *Library* has been obtained from the Cincinnati Law Library. The *Society* now has a set of Ohio laws complete from 1840 to 1914 except for the years 1849, 1850 and 1851.

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Dr. J. F. Feaster, Columbia, Missouri, has donated to the *Society* a file of the old *University Missourian* from October, 1874 to April, 1875. One of the many interesting notes in this file states that Miss Lulie Gilette, Hannibal, Missouri, was the first female graduate of the University. She completed her work in the Normal Department in 1870. Miss S. A. Ware, Spring Hill, Missouri, class of 1872, was the first woman graduate in the Scientific Department.

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A complete file of *El Cosmopolita*, Kansas City, Missouri, has been donated by the publisher to the *Society*. This is the only current Spanish paper in the State. It contains data on the Latin-American population and features Mexican conditions. The paper is making an exhaustive study of the teaching of Spanish in Missouri schools. Its report on this work will appear later.

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Valuable in its associations and its history is a scrap of paper only eight by three inches in size recently donated to the *Society* by Mr. James O. Thornton, Hamilton, Missouri. This paper reads: "Received of Joseph T(h)ornton the sum of Five Dollars and ——— Cents, it being the balance in full of the amount subscribed by him to the State of Missouri for the use and benefit of the State University, this 18th day of January, 1842.

James M. Gordon,
Collector."

The family tradition in the Thornton family is that Joseph Thornton donated twenty-five dollars towards obtaining the location of the State University in Boone County. The donor lived in the western part of the county across from the Howard County line. Here he reared a family of fourteen children and was very poor.

This small offering of Joseph Thornton for education was in many ways a monument to him. His grandson, James O. Thornton writes: "My grandfather—also the grandfather of Dr. J. E. Thornton of Columbia—was a resident of Boone County for many years preceding the establishment of the University, and..... it is a matter of some pride to us that Joseph Thornton was among those who made our great state University possible for Columbia and Boone County."

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Four special editions of Missouri newspapers and periodicals have lately appeared valuable for historical and descriptive information on Missouri. The *Holt County Sentinel*, Oregon, Missouri, of April 30, celebrated the semi-centennial of its founding with a finely illustrated historical edition replete with information relating to Holt county. The *Columbia Herald-Statesman*, Columbia, Missouri, of May 7, issued a centennial souvenir number of fifty-three pages devoted to the agriculture and commerce of Boone county. This number is commemorative of the first settlement of white men made in that county in 1815. The *Franklin County Tribune*, Union, Missouri, of May 7, published a "Fiftieth Anniversary Edition" devoted to the history of Franklin county and the vicinity. Especially valuable was a "Brief History of Franklin County", written by Mr. Clark Brown, who is compiling a local history to be published next year. The *Independent*, Kansas City, Missouri, of May 15, was a special illustrated number devoted to the Kansas City of today. Many biographical sketches of prominent Kansas Cityans were included.

BOOKS RECEIVED FROM MISSOURI AUTHORS.

- Bates et al. of Virginia and Missouri.* By Onward Bates.
Chicago: Printed for private distribution. 1914.
- The Four Gates.* By Edward Gareschè, S. J. New York:
P. J. Kennedy and Sons. 1913.
- Your Neighbor and You.* By Edward F. Garesche, S. J. St.
Louis: The Queen's Work Press. 1912.
- Henry Cooley Ives, LL. D., 1847-1911*, Founder of the St. Louis
School of Fine Arts, etc. Edited by Walter B. Stevens.
St. Louis: The Ives Memorial Association. 1915.
- History of Northwest Missouri.* Edited by Walter Williams.
Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1915.
- Reminiscences of One Who Suffered in the Lost Cause.* By
C. H. Hance. (n. d., n. p.)
- Sunshine and Roses.* By Edwin P. Haworth. Kansas City:
Rockhill Art Publishers. 1914.
- The Twentieth Century Epic.* By R. B. Garnett. Boston:
The Roxburgh Publishing Company. (n. d.)
- The Yoke.* By David Roy Piper. Minneapolis: The Nunc
Licet Press. (n. d.)
- When To Lock The Stable.* By Homer Croy, with illustrations
by Monte Crews. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Com-
pany. 1915.

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mr. F. A. Sampson, who has been editor of this journal since October, 1906, resigned in May. The *Review* is greatly indebted to Mr. Sampson's devotion and good judgment to its interests. Under his guidance the *Review* completed nearly nine years of publication and is being sent to one thousand members of the Society. Mr. Sampson will devote his efforts in the future to the collecting of Missouri historical material for the Society and to the compiling of Missouri bibliographies. Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, former Assistant Librarian of the Society, succeeds Mr. Sampson as Secretary and Librarian.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI.

The new fireproof Library Building of the University of Missouri is nearing completion. Half of this building will be used to house the library of the Society. Arrangements are being made to transfer the one hundred and fifty thousand books and pamphlets from their present shelving in Academic Hall to the new quarters. The task of moving this large library will probably not be ended before September.

The first article in this number of the *Review* was printed in obedience to requests received from members of the Society. Some of the information in it is quite familiar to all, social and economic development of the State is not, however, so well known. This article may also be of value to those who desire a general perspective of Missouri history but who lack the time and facilities for intensive study.

The second article was written under the pressure of self-defense. The requests of Missouri club women and of Missouri reading circles for Missouri programs, have so increased during the last year that the time of the officials of the Society was endangered. "*Missouri Day*" *Programs For Missouri Club Women* is a general answer to these requests.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Edward P. Garnett, Missouri lawyer and legislator, died in Kansas City on April 16. Born on May 7, 1850, in Culpepper county, Virginia, he was reared with his father's family in Saline county, Missouri. His father was a pioneer Missouri physician and practiced in Saline, Boone and Jackson counties. Edward P. attended William Jewell College in 1871, practiced law in Howell and Jackson counties, and represented the latter county in the General Assembly of 1889. He is known especially for his authorship of the Kansas City park and boulevard system bill, which he championed and put through the Legislature.

Jere T. Dew, sixty-eight years old, a pioneer attorney of Kansas City, died at his home on April 17. Mr. Dew was born and educated in Illinois and was a veteran of the Civil War. The last gave him various G. A. R. honors in later life, among them that of commander of the Missouri State Encampment. For years he was a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Judge G. P. Huckleby, Bates County pioneer and Civil War veteran, died in Rich Hill, Missouri, in April. In 1880 Judge Huckleby established the *Gazette*, the first paper published in Rich Hill.

Senator John W. Farris, Civil War veteran and Missouri legislator, died at his home in Lebanon in April. Born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1846, Senator Farris was under sixteen years of age when the Civil War began. He enlisted, served four years, and was promoted to adjutant of his regiment. In 1867 he moved to Lebanon, Missouri, and founded the *Lebanon Signal*. He held the following public offices in Laclede county: County assessor, 1870; clerk of probate court, 1872; circuit clerk, 1874; state senator, 1882; prosecuting attorney, about 1884; state representative and speaker of the House, 1897.

Hon. Thomas N. Bradford, Missouri pioneer, Civil War veteran and legislator, died at Wagoner, Oklahoma, on

April 4. He was born in Texas county, Missouri, on April 22, 1841. In 1861 he crossed the plains to California and later in the same year joined Frasier's Missouri Cavalry (Confederate). He was twice elected sheriff of Texas county and was state representative in the 32nd and the 39th General Assemblies of Missouri. Mr. Bradford was a merchant and landowner and was well known in Texas, Dent and Phelps counties. He was a Democrat and a Mason.

Major Joseph Hughes Finks, aged seventy-seven, died at Fayette on April 24. Major Finks' long political career made him one of the best known men in central Missouri. He was a major in the Confederate army and served on the staff of Generals Frost, Clark, Drayton and Parsons. He was circuit clerk of Howard County from 1874 to 1882 and state representative in 1879. He had been marshal of the Missouri Supreme Court since 1895.

Dr. John F. Cowan, pastor of the Old Auxvasse Presbyterian Church for fifty-three years and professor emeritus of modern languages in Westminister College, died at Fulton on April 5. Born in Washington county, Missouri, on March 8, 1837, the son of a pioneer minister of southeast Missouri, Dr. Cowan was graduated at Westminister College in 1857 and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1861. He was professor at Westminister College for twenty-three years and was a poet of both English and German verse. Dr. Cowan had been a member of the State Historical Society for several years and had donated to it a number of his productions.

William Rockhill Nelson, editor of the *Kansas City Star* and *Times*, died at his home on April 13. Mr. Nelson was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on March 7, 1841. He was educated in that state, and practiced law, edited the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, and was a contractor there. Mr. Nelson moved to Kansas City, Missouri and founded the *Star* in 1880. Through this newspaper he became a national character. Not only did the *Star* take its place as one of the leading newspapers in Missouri, but it became one of the leading papers in the Nation. Mr. Nelson was one of the greatest of such eminent Missouri

journalists as Joseph Pulitzer, Carl Schurz, Henry King, Walter Williams, and other nation-wide editors. He was a trustee of the State Historical Society.

Captain Washington Galland, Missouri pioneer, lawyer, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and Iowa legislator, died on April 22 at the Lee county (Iowa) home, where he was admitted in 1912. Capt. Galland was born in Illinois on July 20, 1827, and was reared in that state. He studied law in St. Louis and was admitted to the bar in 1859. At the age of nineteen years he had enlisted in the Mexican war and had served in old and New Mexico under Col. Alexander W. Doniphan and Gen. Sterling Price. Having moved to Iowa he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and was captured at the battle of Shiloh. He served one term in the Iowa Legislature in 1863 and held several county offices in that state. Capt. Galland was a Master Mason, a member of the K. P. lodge and of the Iowa G. A. R.

GENERAL.

The *Bates County Record*, Butler, Missouri, was sold on April 12 by Mrs. Florence M. Austin to W. O. Atkinson. The *Record* is the oldest paper in Bates county. It was established by O. D. Austin in 1866 and for forty-seven years was owned and edited by its founder.

The distinction of having been the first white child born in Linn county, Missouri, is claimed for Thomas Benton Bowyer of Linneus. Mr. Bowyer, who is now seventy-seven years old, was born during one of Senator Thomas H. Benton's campaigns and so received his name.

The following article relating to Eugene Field's poems was copied from the *Kansas City Star* of May 20: "New York, May 20.—At a sale today of first editions, manuscripts and letters of Eugene Field and other American writers, from the library of the late Frank L. Hanvey of Washington, a presentation copy of Field's first book, 'The Tribune Primer,' printed by the Denver Tribune in 1881, was sold to Van Dusen for \$314. George D. Smith paid \$195 for Field's manuscript of

'Ye Diuell (*sic*) and Ye Miller Hy-S Wiffe,' written after the style of an old English ballad and not intended for publication. In the Stedman sale a folio of Field verses, rewritten for Stedman, which included this item, brought \$1,700. J. F. Drake paid \$151 for Field's manuscript of his verses 'Some Time', and \$80 for one of thirty copies of Field's 'echoes from the Sabine Farm,' printed by Francis Wilson and distributed among the Wilson's friends. Drake also bought the manuscript of James Whitcomb Riley's poem, 'Rest,' for \$29 and another untitled manuscript of Riley's verse for \$38."

JOURNALISM WEEK: The sixth annual Journalism Week was held in Columbia May 3-7, in connection with the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Editors from all sections of the State were present as well as editors of note from other states. The Missouri Press Association and the Missouri School of Journalism have made Missouri's Journalism Week perhaps the most popular and instructive of its kind in the United States. Col. John H. Sleicher, editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, said in this connection that the Missouri School of Journalism was much more widely known, even in New York, than any other, not excepting the Pulitzer school at Columbia University in the heart of the metropolis.

The sixth annual Journalism Week was especially noted for two historical movements that it originated: One, the founding on May 4 of the first state-wide organization of Missouri Authors, the Missouri Writers' Guild; the other, the first "Made-in-Missouri" Banquet. The author of both of these distinctively Missouri movements was Walter Williams, bard of Missouri and Missourians.

Owing to the absence of President A. Ross Hill, the toastmaster's duties devolved on Dean Williams. The speakers were the eminent Missourians, Hon. Champ Clark, Lieutenant Governor Painter, and Judge Henry Lamm, Ex-Governor David R. Francis, Walter B. Stevens, and Charles S. Keith. The banquet was even more than a "Made-in-Missouri" banquet, it was a Missouri History Banquet. All the speakers had as their theme Missouri and Her History. Missourians are conversant with the greatness

of Missouri, but many are not so well versed in her history. No greater stimulus toward obtaining a knowledge of the story of the State has been lately felt than were the speeches delivered at this banquet. State pride in Missouri and her history was the spirit of the evening and for this will the "Made-in-Missouri" banquet of May 7, 1915, be remembered.

MISSOURI WRITERS' GUILD—The inception of few statewide associations has attracted more attention, and justly, in the State than the founding of the Missouri Writers' Guild at Columbia on May 4. Letters and press notices of this proposed organization had been sent over the State and a hearty response was made by Missouri authors. Writers with the pen and the brush—poets, novelists, humorists, playwrights, composers, artists,—from all parts of Missouri gathered in Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, on Tuesday afternoon, May 4, to meet, greet and organize.

Dean Walter Williams, author, speaker, traveler, and journalist, introduced the program with remarks on Missouri's claims to greatness from the viewpoint of her literature and her writers. Papers of value and interest were read by J. Breckenridge Ellis, Plattsburg, novelist of national repute and author of a "best-seller"; by Miss Elizabeth Waddell, Ash Grove, poet; by Robertus Love, St. Louis, poet-humorist; by Mrs. Wm. H. Hamby, Chillicothe, magazine writer; and by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Carthage, magazine writer and editor of the *Missouri Woman*.

Permanent organization was effected with the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: President, Wm. H. Hamby; first vice president, J. Breckenridge Ellis; second vice president, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair; secretary and treasurer, Floyd C. Shoemaker.

The following qualifications for members were set forth in the constitution: "First, any one who has had published by a reputable publisher a book or books of general literary nature on a regular royalty basis; second, any writer who has sold at least three articles or stories to magazines of general circulation or who has written a play that has been produced,

shall be entitled to (active) membership. Any person ambitious to be a writer may become an associate member. The dues (for either) shall be \$1.00 a year."

A banquet was served in the evening to sixty persons who were members of or interested in the Guild, and plans were made for the annual meeting next year to be held in Columbia during Journalism Week.

The founding of the Missouri Writers' Guild on May 4, 1915, in a sense marks the closing of that social cycle in Missouri history that began with the organization of the Missouri Medical Society in 1850. The latter was the first statewide organization that had a continuous existence for years and that was not religious or fraternal in its essential character. Its object was both social and utilitarian. From 1850 to 1915 state wide organizations and clubs of a vocational nature have been founded in Missouri on all lines of important activities. The cultural and social elements have become more and more prominent without loss, however to the utilitarian. It is surprising, therefore, that a Missouri authors' association was not effected during these years. Missouri's pioneer poet and perhaps the first in the Mississippi Valley, Augus Umphraville, published his first book of poems in St. Louis in 1821. He was followed by scores of Missouri writers including such eminent ones as Mark Twain and Eugene Field. Delayed by nearly half a century in their organizing, Missouri authors have this year tried to atone for this delay by founding in the shadow of Missouri's State University and under the auspices of the State Press Association, a Missouri Writers' Guild truly representative of Missouri literature.

The Missouri division of the G. A. R. held its thirty-fourth annual encampment in Hannibal during May together with the Sons of Vetrans, the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. James B. Dobyns of Ransom Post, St. Louis, was elected department commander. The next meeting will be held in Kansas City in 1916.

The eighth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at New Orleans, April 22 to 24, 1915, upon invitation of the Louisiana Historical Society.

There were seven meetings of the Association, at which many topics relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley were discussed.

Twenty-five hundred delegates attended the seventy-seventh annual session of Missouri Odd Fellows, held at Cape Girardeau in May. The sessions of the Grand Lodge were held in the historic old Common Pleas Court building on the site presented to the district by Don Louis Torimer more than a century ago. A number of other Missouri fraternal orders held their annual meetings in May.

The May issue of *The Cosmopolitan Student*, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was a University of Missouri number. The principal articles were written by professors in that institution and were on the following subjects: *Intellectual Pan-Americanism*, by Professor J. Warshaw; *Nationalism*, by Professor R. J. Kerner; *International Public Opinion*, by Professor W. J. Shepard; *The Cosmopolitan Ideal*, by Professor Max M. Meyer; *The Provincialism of the American Student*, by Professor M. S. Handman; and *Cosmopolitanism and the Peace Movement*, by Rodolfo Petrucci. In the mass of literature that has appeared since last summer on the European war, we have not read more concise and scholarly articles than the foregoing by Professor Kerner and Shepard.

RECENT MISSOURI HISTORY LEGISLATION—The increased interest of Missourians in the history of the State and her people is apparent in the appropriations and laws set forth in the session acts of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Missouri for 1915. The appropriations made by this body for furthering this field of work totaled \$59,557.67, of which \$6,000, for the collecting of Missouri folk-lore tales, was vetoed. The following items were carried in this appropriation: Missouri State memorial, Missouri regimental and battery monuments and makers, and expenses of the Missouri-Vicksburg natural military park commission at the Memorial National Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, \$17,298.15; State Historical Society of Missouri, \$13,600; Mark Twain monument at Hannibal and marker at Florida, Missouri, \$10,

462.72; Alexander W. Doniphan monument at Richmond, Missouri, \$10,000; completion of Sterling Price monument at Keytesville, Missouri, \$2,196.80; gathering stories of the earlier history of Missouri and preserving the same under the State Historical Society of Missouri, \$6,000. Although this appropriation bill as signed by the Governor carried only \$53,557.67 for Missouri history activities as compared with \$73,176.42 appropriated in 1913 by the Forty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri, the former provided for \$36,259.52 to be spent within the State while the latter included only \$25,800 for this specific purpose. The Missouri-Vicksburg monument commission was granted \$47,376.42 in 1913 as compared with its grant of \$17,298.15 in 1915.

The Forty-eighth General Assembly also enacted a law designating the twelfth day of February in each year as a public holiday, to be known as "Lincoln Day". The first Monday of October of each year hereafter was designated as "Missouri Day" and, in the words of the statutes, "shall be and is hereby set apart as a day commemorative of Missouri history to be observed by the teachers and pupils of schools with the appropriate exercises." The "people of the State of Missouri, and the educational, commercial, politic, civic, religious and fraternal organizations of the state of Missouri" are requested to devote some part of the day to the consideration of the resources of the State, the achievements of Missourians in commerce, literature, statesmanship, science and art, "and in other departments of activity in which the state has rendered service to mankind." The October number of the *Review* will contain an account of the history of "Missouri Day."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. J. C. Fisher, editor of *The Monetary Record*, St. Louis, Missouri, writes under date of May 7, the following valuable sketch of the life of the late Hon. Dr. Wm. A. Curry. The *Review* failed to notice the death of Dr. Curry and Mr. Fisher kindly calls attention to this. The *Review* appreciates such interest.

"Dr. William A. Curry, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, on March 12, 1827, died in Kansas City, Missouri on July 28th, 1914. He came to Missouri with his father in 1837 and lived in Jefferson City until 1880. Dr. Curry was one of the first and youngest to enlist in the Mexican War in 1846. He marched from Ft. Leavenworth with Col. Alexander W. Doniphan. While in the Mexican service he fought several battles and was present at the surrender of Santa Fe. At the close of the War he went to the University of Virginia where he graduated in medicine in 1850. Locating in Jefferson City he was appointed physician of the State Prison by Governor Sterling Price. When the Civil War broke out he quit the practice of medicine and entered politics, holding the offices of factor at the State Prison, representative in the Legislature from Cole county, and public printer. At the close of the war Dr. Curry moved to St. Louis and engaged in the contracting business. Four years later he returned to Jefferson City and organized the banking house of Curry, Kirby and Cooper. The panic of 1870 swept this bank away and Dr. Curry lost his entire fortune surrendering all of his property to his depositors.

At the age of fifty-four years, Dr. Curry moved to Texas. In that State he rebuilt another fortune, which he distributed between his children before his death. Dr. Curry was survived by his daughters, Mrs. Bradbury, Kansas City, Mrs. Roy, Hannibal, and Mrs. Wintersmith, Louisville, Kentucky, and by his son, William A. Curry, Kansas City, Missouri. Although a slave-holder Dr. Curry was a strong Union man

during the war. Almost to the very hour of his death his clear mind remained with him and he had the war news read to him and also the result of the election of the governor of Texas. The night before he died he felt his own pulse, and remarked to his daughter, Mrs. Bradbury: "My pulse is mighty strong to be as near death as I am. I can't live more than a few hours."

* * * * *

Rev. Almer Pennewell, a former Missourian and at present pastor of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Oak Park, Illinois, writes under date of June 7, the following:

"Mr. L. C. Frasier, a former resident of western Missouri, and a friend of mine, has told me this story which I thought might be of interest to you, as it was to me. In 1867 or 1868 a steamboat loaded with six hundred barrels of whisky en route from Kentucky to Lexington, Missouri, sank about one and one half miles below Waverly. General Joe Shelby and a certain mill owner, by name Lawton, purchased the bill of lading, and in 1881 or 1882, when a sand bar had formed where the boat went down, they attempted to raise it. The work began when the ice was on the river and promised to be successful, but a sudden thaw broke up the ice and the river flooded the excavation. I have not been able to verify this story, but give it to you for what it is worth."

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